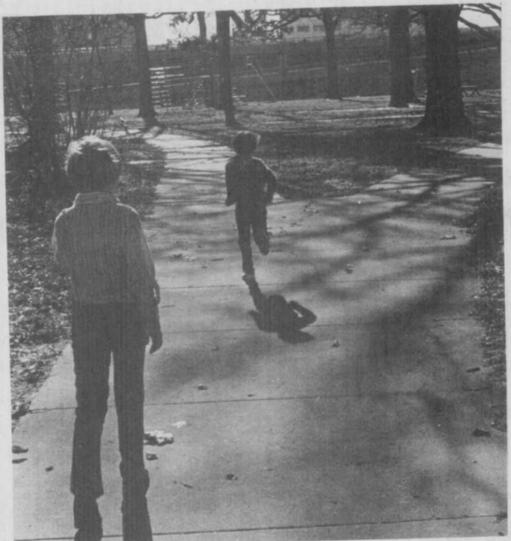
d.c. gazette



Carol Lee photo

CALVERT CLIFFS COULD KILL YOU

NIXON'S WORST ENEMY

EYE ON DC

FOR some time, the City Council has toyed with the idea of a downtown parking tax. It's a good idea, designed to discourage automobile commuting and yield a little revenue on the side. But good ideas and the City Council are like ships that pass in the night. Their momentary proximity does not imply any lasting relationship.

Strangely, among the strongest advocates of a parking tax was one of the last local bourbons, Henry Willard, a rare man who admits that he likes freeways and doesn't like home rule. In fact, the net product of his public efforts was hardly much different from those who claimed to dislike freeways and want self-government but managed to encourage the former and discourage the latter, and there was about Harry's anachronistic views a refreshing candor that trickled through the otherwise arid fifth floor corridors of the District Building.

But Willard was not the sort one would ordinarily expect to turn middle-aged eco-freak. Yet, to the extent that one might do so and still retain membership in the American Banker's Association, Willard did that and to the barricades he took the parking tax.

Willard had a unique advantage over the other councilmen. Since he really believed in a colonial administration he felt goaded to prove that it could work, and as a representative of the crown he often did a better job than some of the democrats on the Council.

But he didn't get the parking tax passed. The suburban communities demonstrated once again their power and the tax plan is now apparently forgotten, perhaps stuffed under some back issues of the Ripon Society magazine in Jack Nevius's office.

In its stead, I discovered the other morning, a new parking tax plan has been devised. It's target, rather than being the parasitic hordes from the suburbs, is me.

I live off a triangle that fronts on Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. Parking has, in the past few months, become more difficultespecially since construction has begun at the James Madison Annex just a few blocks up the street. But when the Maryland and Virginia cars had filled up the side street in front of my house, I could usually count on finding a space on North Carolina Avenue, the other side of the triangle. But several days ago, I suddenly noticed sprouting out of the cement, silver posts slightly above waist height. The next day the buds opened and damned if the city wasn't growing parking meters a few steps from my front door.

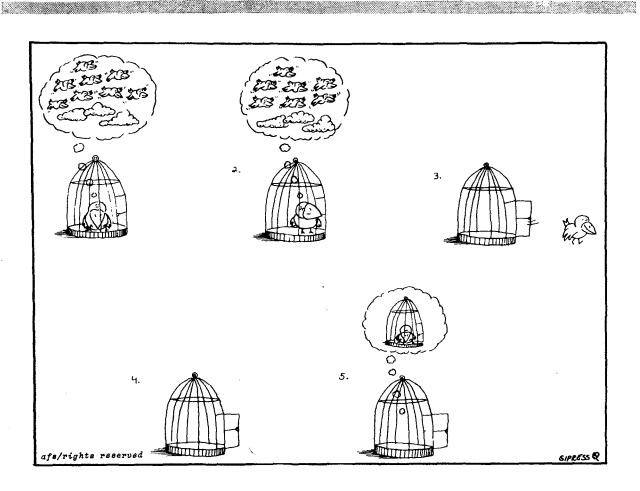
I work very hard these days at not being paranoid and avoiding unreasonable alarms, but I must report that our house was one of the first to be hit by the Yellow Peril - those jaundiced crimefighting lights whose rays infiltrate bedrooms to interrupt urban sleep. Soon the lights were all over town. Will the same be true of the residential parking meter? No one asked whether we wanted the yellow lights and no one asked whether we wanted the parking meters. We live in an age nhen you no longer have to fight for public improvements; it is nearly impossible to prevent them. They may not be the ones you want - one might, for example, consider a community center more valuable to happiness and security of your neighborhood than police helicopters buzzing your patio to see whether the hamburgers are done - but you certainly can't say that nothing is happening. It is, as they say downtown, a matter of the proper thrust.

If, however, you accept the demise of the downtown parking tax as a fait accompli, then it must be admitted that extending parking meters is a reasonable alternative. Those of us who live within their reach will just have to accustom ourselves to rushing out between soup and sandwich, telephone call and child's scream, Roosevelt Franklin and the cookie monster, to

(Please turn to page 4)

d.c. gazette

SEPT.13,1972 VOL.111 NR.22



Calvert Cliffs — a little dose will do you in

ROBERT MUELLER

ALTHOUGH most previous concerns about the proposed Calvert Cliffs nuclear power plant have focused on the impact on Chesapeake Bay, there exits a very real threat from this plant, and others like it, to the well-being and very lives of people in the Washington and Baltimore metropolitan areas. The questions which face each one of us are: Are we willing to jeopardize our well-being, our very lives and those of our children by exposing ourselves to mounting radiation levels and nuclear reactor accidents that could devastate the entire region? Are we willing to do this so that a few power barons and investors may profit, so that General Electric and Westinghouse may fatten? Are we so gullible as to believe them when they say that we must have twice as much power as we have today in ten or even in seven years, and that we simply cannot get along with out the electrical gadgets they wish to sell

On February 2, 1972, the U.S.Atomic Energy Commission initiated a series of hearing on the issue of the safety of nuclear reactors in Bethesda, Maryland. One of the major issues considered was the possible loss of cooling water and the subsequent failure of emergency cooling systems which would prevent reactors from heating up sufficiently to initiate the so-called "China syndrome." If this should happen, the uranium fuel and reactor core would heat up until it formed a molten glob which would begin to sink into the earth (toward China), melting its way through all man-made structures. This glob would eventually stop sinking, but would react explosively with ground water so that radiation could be spewed into the atmosphere. A radioactive cloud would form and could devastate an area of more than a hundred thousand square miles downwind, depending on meteorological conditions. Thousands of people might die outright and large areas of our choicest land might have to be

Robert Mueller is on the nuclear power task force of the Prince Georges Environment Coa-

evacuated for decades. Although the AEC says such an accident is highly improbably, it "occured" six times in a row in a miniature simulated reactor core used to test the effectiveness of emergency core cooling system (ECCS). It appears that the reactor core becomes too hot to allow the water of the emergency cooling system to enter and the steam generated blows the water out again.

EVIDENCE has been accumulating that the "normal" radiation leakage from operating nuclear power plants is extremely dangerous. Dr. Ernest Sternglass, professor of radiation physics at the University of Pittsburgh, has found that infant mortality rates are rising in areas around nuclear power generators although declining elsewhere.

Sternglass believes even small atomic research reactors are deadly, and cites evidence that such a reactor at the University of Illinois produced a 600 per cent increase in infant malformations in the surrounding community. Another scientist, Mary Hays Weik, discovered a very high rate of cancer deaths in Montrose, New York, a town directly downwind from the nuclear power plant at Indian Point, New York.

— Marty Schiffenbauer

Unfortunately, the AEC hearings in Bethesda, which are probably some of the most momentous of our age, have been but meagerly reported by the metropolitan press.

Today the vast majority of the population does not know about the threat posed by the Calvert Cliffs Plant, or by reprocessing plants which serve such plants. The AEC and industry continue to cover up the failures in experiments on reactor safety systems.

The very least that needs to be done in the light of the failure of the AEC experi-(Please turn to page 2)

THE CITY

Black English & white America

PAM & MICHAEL ROSENTHAL

"TO grow up decent, our children need new clothing to present themself in school in proper neat!! The sun have to shine for our children too. Amen."

- Picket sign held by black women 1969

Black English is the most homogeneous dialect of American English, according to a new book called Black English, by J.L. Dillard, a professor of linguistics at the University of Puerto Rico. That is to say, Black English is a variant form of the English language, and is spoken in accordance with a consistent set of rules by 80 per cent of the black people in the United States. It is not a make-do language of people who, for one reason or another, have not caught on to the principles of "our" language, but it is a variant form that has developed through history, shaped and molded by influences as remote as Pidgin Portuguese, spoken by 17th century traders on the west coast of Africa.

To white observers, the most immediately apparent feature of Black English is its vocabulary. Black Jargon in White America is a recently-published, sympathetic introduction to this vocabulary, written by David Claerbaut, a white high school teacher who realized that he had no idea what his black students were talking about.

Studies like Dillard's, however, are more concerned with syntax, with the grammatical structure of Black English. For while black vocabulary and slang have always received

some modicum of recognition (at least some awareness that "crib," "vines," or "box," were names for real things), black syntax has usually been viewed as an "incorrect" or "incomplete" or even "incoherent" version of white syntax. In fact, an earlier term for Black English was Non-Standard English, which was conceived as a polite way of saying English with every possible grammatical error.

The truth of the matter is that speaking Standard English with lots of grammatical errors (and throwing in a few "likes,""babys," and elegant slang words) will not produce anything like Black English. For as with Persian French or Middle High German, the structure of Black English has got to be studied, to be mastered by non-native speakers.

At Columbia University, linguist William A. Stewart has taught some aspects of the dialect to white public school teachers. These teachers learned that "He be sick all the time" is correct while "He sick all the time" is incorrect. On the other hand, "He sick right now" is correct and "He be sick right now" is incorrect. Confusing? Just about as confusing as "He is sick all the time" and "He is sick right now" are to the black first-grader who has been communicating the same thought in rather more complex verb forms since he learned to talk.

For this black first-grader has been making the distinction, unavailable in the verb forms of Standard English, between constant and intermittent activity in the present. "He sick" implies a chronic condition, whereas "He be sick" implies a temporary condition. The speaker of Standard English must qualify "He is sick" with the adverb "right now" or "all the time" in order to make the same distinction.

Most Europeans who learn Standard English have great difficulty with this feature of our language, and resort to forms like "He was being sick" to express a temporary condition. We usually find such forms rather charming when accompanied by a French accent; of course we understand that the French tourist, who is most probably white, and fairly well-off financially,

can express himself quite elegantly back home. The point of the linguists' discovery of Black English is that so can the American black.

Grammatical respectability has been symbolic of class position, since long before Henry Higgins created a "lady" out of Cockney Liza Doolittle. But what modern linguists are discovering is that the "respectable," or ruling class dialect of a nation is no more consistent, eloquent, or communicative than the "less respectable" forms. For conceptual expression is like seeing or hearing, in that anyone with normal physical equipment can and does do it, though he or she might not be recognized as doing it.

And whether or not the linguist is politically motivated, his work has political consequences, since he is countering a body of educational dogma and policy that views black people as "verbally deprived." This approach takes an extreme form in the statement by British sociologist Basil Bernstein, that "much of lower-class language consists of a kind of incidental 'emotional accompaniment' to action here and now."

To refuse to recognize the conceptual content of a person's speech is clearly to refuse to recognize a crucial aspect of his or her humanity — The result is an Arthur Jensen, the educational psychologist who has "proved" that black people are genetically less conceptually able than whites. Since Head Start programs don't raise the achievement level of black students, Jensen has concluded that black people's intelligence must be "associative" rather than "conceptual."

That Jensen has based his work solely on the "verbal deprivation" studies, and has entirely ignored the existence of Black English, did not dissuade William Buckley and Joseph Alsop from hailing his study as "massive, apparently authoritative."

It is frighteningly easy to misjudge a language one does not understand, and to conclude that it is not a language at all. The error becomes less benign the more evidence is discovered of the historic complexity, and homogeneity of Black English.

NUCLEAR CONT'D

ments on the ECCS is to conduct further exhaustive experiments of full-scale models as has been advised by the AEC's own expert, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, the director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Such experiments would, however, be difficult since the substitution of other energy forms for nuclear energy probably would not yield conclusive results. If on the other hand, nuclear energy were used in the experiments, in an exact duplication of a plant malfunction, the experiments themselves could result in a catastrophic accident. It should not be necessary to stress that our planet cannot afford even one such accident.

NUCLEAR WASTE, NO PLACE TO PUT IT

Rivaling reactor safety as a problem is the handling and disposal of radioactive wastes which accumulate in the reactor as uranium fission occurs. It is also the acuumulation of these wastes, consisting of Cesium 137 (halflife 30 years), Strontium 90 (half-life 29 years), Iodine 129 (half-life 16 million years), and Plutonium (half-life 24,400 years) that make a reactor accident so hazardous. These wastes are particularly dangerous because of their long half-lives, and because they enter ultimately into biological processes. At the present time, with nuclear power generation just beginning, this country alone is producing about as much indestructible radioactive debris in one year as the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and Britain combined produced in all the atmospheric weapons tests.

As in the case of reactor safety, the problems of fuel reprocessing and the disposal and handling of wastes have never been squarely faced by industry or the AEC. Recently, it has come to light that the safety of the entire East Coast region is jeopardized by a

fuel reprocessing plant being constructed in South Carolina. Under full operation this plant would have a liquid radioactive inventory equal to the long-lived radioactivity of \$200,000 Hiroshima bombs or more. If only one percent of this inventory should escape by sabotage or accident to the cooling system, the event could poison the East Coast from Georgia to Canada. An almost permanent evacuation of Washington, D.C., Maryland and a good part of other states would be required.

After fuel reprocessing, the radioactive wastes would be shipped to more remote areas of the country. A short time ago the AEC had settled on storing radioactive wastes in salt beds at Lyons, Kansas. After citizens and Kansas officials protested that they did not want these lethal materials in their state, the AEC "discovered" that the mine sites really were not safe anyway, since there was danger of leakage through cracked or porus strata. One wonders if this discovery would ever have been made in the absence of protests. More recently, the AEC has returned to the old idea of storing wastes in concrete bunkers above ground, although this method is subject to many of the same uncertainties as underground storage.

The transportation of radioactive materials to and from power plants, reprocessing facilities and storage sites is, itself, fraught with grave risks to everyone of us. This transportation will impinge directly on large metropolitan areas, heavily traveled routes and the water supplies of our most densely populated regions. In the kind of future envisioned by industry and the AEC thousands of tons of radioactive materials would be transported back and forth across our country each year. This would be done on a rail network which is in decay and on highway truck freighters subject to a high accident rate.

The present rush to commit ourselves to nuclear power is an outgrowth of the nuclear weapons technology. The "atoms for peace" justification for nucleonics is partly a salve

for the consciences of scientists and politicians who are troubled by the military use of nuclear energy. But, in part, it also reflects a large and growing vested interest which scientists, technologists and politicians have in "peace-time uses of nuclear energy.",

Hopelessly narrow in outlook, the nuclear technologist and his political counterpart have never seriously considered alternative energy sources to nuclear energy although several are known. Although plants such as Calvert Cliffs are being promoted as solutions to our domestic energy needs, it has been shown that every private dwelling in our area could be heated by solar energy. Instead, the power companies waste as much as 60 percent of the fuel consumed in electrical heating. Unfortunately, the federal government also spends billions on nuclear energy research while only a trivial amount of funds is devoted to such alternatives as solar energy.

Although a number of alternatives to nuclear energy exist and should be promoted, we must address ourselves to the more fundamental question: do we really need or want all this energy? Lying behind this question is a growing awareness that all common pollutants are such by virtue of their energy content. This has nothing to do with the ultimate form of the energy source used to manufacture them. Industrial chemicals are potentially powerful pollutants, whether their chemical energy is derived from a nuclear power plant or from a solar power plant.

The laws of ecology which the human race now confronts seem to say that we must expect to pay for any advantage resulting from a high rate of energy consumption. Nature seems to be extracting this pay in the form of a steadily deteriorating environment. The real answer and the major alternative to the nuclear power problem seems to be that we must do with less power. Let this be our answer to those who would threaten our future with "cheap" nuclear energy.

THE NEW THING No old thing

ANDREA O. COHEN

THE single most important fact about the New Thing is that it has survived five years without becoming that Old Thing. Among its fruits have been: 250 concerts, 1600 hours of radio time, seven recording sessions, a CBS special of blues, 45 film awards, every possible graphics award, New Thing musician tours through Africa and Europe, and much more. Importantly, the New Thing makes its organizational and promotional know-how available to other groups pro bono.

"The main thing we've learned," says director Topper Carew is "how-to techniques." And that he learned in part by watching other organizations give lessons in "how not to."

"Psshhhaa-whee, look at this...," he says, splashing his arm toward a poster made by the DC Commission on the Arts. The poster is a tasteless, gaudy, clumsily made advertisement for the Commission, and inspires Topper to launch into a tirade on the District government's unique ability to combine a minimum of governing with a maximum of corruption. "People here have just thrown up their hands, and said, fuck it, we'll hack it by ourselves." What the New Thing is hacking, apart from its production activities, is education, information and services to people. Some 250 children and 150 adults attend classes in subjects including film-making, graphics, photography, Afro-American design, percussion, dance, music, karate, writing and story-telling. The New Thing runs one program for children under 13; another for those over 14, aimed at drop outs; and an at-large program of lectures, concerts and workshops for adults. It is trying to devise new sources of income for the 30,000-odd persons living in Washington's Adams-Morgan community through its economic development program.

You might say the New Thing is trying to build strong bodies eight ways and prove "a new you" can come dancing down that Grade A Way. Its first target is to build up and salvage Adams-Morgan, so that the neighborhood can serve as a source of strength. Its newest project, the New Thing Information Center, serves to make available information about resources of Adams-Morgan, as well as a 24-hour emergency phone number residents can use to get help with such problems as being strung out, being unemployed, having no roof overhead, and other troubles. Also in progress are plans for establishing a neighborhood college in Adams-Morgan, to train people in specific skills needed for community organizing, as well as a radio station, which will in time become a community cable TV sys-

What makes the New Thing run, apart from private grants? "Mind energy," says Topper, whose real name is Colin. He's Topper because of his fine, full Afro which took root and flourished long before they became fashionable. "We're like a family here, very tribal. Very spirited. Each single person does the job of four. We have good vibes, and the best artists in town," says Topper. Professionalism and organization are key words, and being the superhustler that he is, it is not surprising that Topper Carew is accused of: being too white; being too black; being too militant, not being militant enough; being too artsy; being artless. And who can bother with such nonsense? But. Always Topper has been that "fantastic young genius," and now he's 29 and the test of fantastic young geniuses is in the choices they make when older. It would be a surprise if Topper's fantasma soured.

Born in Roxbury, outside of Boston, where the Boston Irish and blacks enjoy an historical relationship akin to that of the Hatfields and McCoys of West Virginia, Topper

learned early what it meant to be young, gifted and black. But, he also got good basic training in being a decent human being. After his father's death during World War II, he was raised by his part-Indian grandfather, a strong man and carpenter, and by his West-Indian grandmother, a Buddhist and spiritualist. "I grew up on what they now call health foods. Yeah, and I believe in healings and shit like that." They were active, thinking, studying people, these people Topper successfully modelled himself on.

He went to Howard to study architecture and city planning, soon got bored, and threw himself into various Washington planning projects, which gained him an instant reputation as an innovator, and an invitation to teach at Yale University. He still teaches, by invitation, here and there. MIT this fall.

Topper believes the melting pot theory of America doesn't work for minority groups, who "are poor by historical accident," which is an adequate explanation for every possible thing that can happen to anyone in this world. But, Topper is a quintessential product of the melting pot, and as American as the frontiersman. He is successful and so is the New Thing. One possible implication of this success is worrisome.

Last December's census showed that young black families with both husband and wife present in the household, living outside of the South, were doing about as well economically as similar white families. They make up just ten percent of black families who in the main are far behind whites, but this reinforces a contention made by Andrew Brimmer that "there is a deepening schism" in the black community "between the able and less able, between the well-prepared and those with few skills."

The New Thing must limit its size to remain effective, which ultimately means accepting the motivated child while turning away the "less able." As they prosper, must successful minority ventures leave behind the people who need them most?

LETTERS

Property taxes

CONGRATULATIONS on the thorough and thoughtful job you did on D.C. real estate taxes. Your analyses and exposure of the differential in rates can not now be allowed to go uncorrected. A failure by D.C. government officials to act would be an affirmation in policy of that which until now could only be explained in terms of negligence of practice. We join you in seeking corrective action in Council hearings.

RALPH D. FERTIG, Executive Director Metropolitan Washington Planning & Housing Assoc.

Could have been worse

ON Monday morning, July 17, the U.S. Weather Bureau announced to local air pollution control officials that an air stagnation was expected to cover the area, starting that afternoon and lasting for several days. By late

(Please turn to page 15)

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drop another dime in. And we can console ourselves with thought that no matter the hardship, at least we have kept Jack Nevius from having Rep. Larry Hogan mad at him.

As the parking meters creep up North Carolina towards Lincoln Park, through Adams-Morgan and Anacostia, we will learn to adjust. The crime-fighting lights weren't that bad after a while. My early fears that they might function like the panurnal illumination of a chicken coop and cause a dramatic increase in local fertility have proved unfounded. And they work. Two weeks after they were installed the basement apartment beneath us was broken into - but not until the sun had risen and the lights had retired.

Besides there is a graphic logic in planting parking meters throughout the city — permitting urban dwellers to be reminded every twenty feet or so of that important truth: Your Time Has Expired.

CHIEF WILSON returned from the Republican National Convention just in time to make his recommendations on how to cut down on chances that police men might shoot to death youths stealing bicycles. One of his suggestions was that all bikes be registered, which seemed to miss the point a bit. But Wilson was not alone in his obtuseness over the absurdly tragic Gregory Coleman affair. Walter Fauntroy issued a

press release that was headlined: "Congress-man Fauntroy Urges Citizens' Review of Police Priorities Following Fatal Shooting." It was, perhaps, a flack's slip of the pen, but it unconsciously helped explain the problem: for too many today, to kill or not to kill is not a matter of principle, merely of priorities.

WALTER was also down in Miami this summer as we all have been reminded several times. He played a significant role, by his and other's accounts, in nominating George McGovern for the presidency. He'd better make the most of it while he can. He may have alot of explaining to do over the next four years. At this writing McGovern is doing somewhat worse in the polls than James Cox against Warren Harding and slightly better than Stephen Douglas in 1860. It makes for interesting history but lousy politics. George Mc-Govern may be the first presidential candidate to destroy a majority political party and a radical movement in one sitting. I'm going to work for McGovern, primarily because there's nothing else to do, and secondarily because a McGovern debacle could take at least half of Congress down with it. After all, we don't want Walter to have to deal with James Buckley as chairman of the Senate District Committee and Ancher Nelsen as chairman on the House side. A sturdy man of God and the Democratic National Committee deserves better than that.

I KNOW THAT some readers are probably miffed at my continued carping about McGovern. To many it's as heinous as trying to douse the Olympic torch. But a little truth might set us free four years from now. First, back to the convention for a moment. Here are some statistics the press didn't tell you about that wonderfully representative affair: Thirtyone percent of the delegates made over \$25,000 a year while over 5% of the population makes that much; 31% made \$15,000-\$25,000 a year compared to 18% of the population. Ten percent of the delegates made between \$5,000 and \$10,000 while 32% of the population made that much; and only 6% of the delegates made under \$5,000 compared to 18% of the population. So much for quotas. Second, McGovern has announced that Lyndon Johnson was not to blame for the Vietnam war; he "inherited" it. Further, he described his visit with LBJ as "one of the most treasured moments of my life." The problem with the 1972 ticket, it would appear, is not that we had a dressive as vice presidential candidate but a schizophrenic running for pres-

If 20% of the voting population change their minds and decide that they would prefer four years with a new Mc-Govern rather than take a risk of four years of reversion to the old Nixon, old George could still squeak through. We've got to try. The alternative will be four years when the best thing you'll be able to do for your country is drive a Datsun and plant a tree.

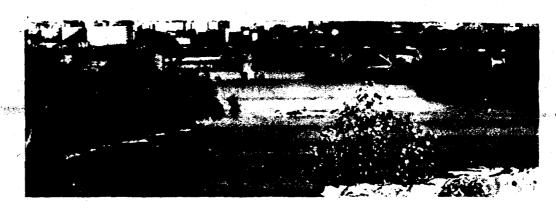
- SAM SMITH

We could have enjoyed the flood

CATHY LERZA

IT happened — the "50 year flood" which we never quite believed in, except as legend, happened to \underline{us} .

The aftermath of a natural disaster is usually a time in which people become hostile toward the forces of nature, seeking to keep them "under control." Our desire to control and conquer the potentially damaging forces of nature through dams, levees, and channelization becomes a mania during times such as these. We



féel that it is the river's fault that damage has occurred; therefore, we need to keep the river firmly in check in order to avert future catastrophe. However, a closer, less anthropocentric look at the situation might reveal that it is human settlement patterns, not the forces of nature which need to be controlled.

d.c. gazette

109 8th St.NE Wash. DC 20002 543-5850

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The DC Gazette is published biweekly 23 times a year, with monthly publication during the summer months. Available by mail for \$6 a year. Single copies: 25¢.

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— Anonymous

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Here in Washington, a major part of metropolitan development has taken place along the banks and flood plains of the Potomac and its tributaries. The placement of human settlements next to a river is commonplace in world history - as are floods. Washington has also extended itself into the river by extensive land filling. Swamplands, now the area around the Kennedy Center and the Lincoln Memorial, were drained and filled in order to be useable for heavy building. Upstream from Washington, intensive suburban development has helped to increase the amount of sediment carried by the river. In short, Washington's growth has greatly altered the naturally occurring channel and suspended load of the Potomac and its tributaries.

In order to understand the effect this can have, it is necessary to understand something about the natural history of a river. The lands contiguous to the banks of a river compose its flood plain. The flood plain is created by the interaction of the erosive and depositional forces of the river. As a river cuts a channel through earth and rock, it picks up a suspended load of sediment and rocks. In times of flood, this load is deposited on the area beyond the river banks, creating the flood plain. With every flood, new deposits of sediment are made, adding to the depth and width of the plain. These deposits generally create excellent soil for farming. The river constantly changes the location of its channel through the same forces of erosion and deposition. A river, then, is not a static penomenon whose position on the earth is a set one. It is, instead, continually changing, continually reacting to the changes taking place in the rest of the ecosystem of which it is a part.

Because Washington and its suburbs are built on a flood plain, it should not be surprising that we do, indeed, experience floods. Floods are supposed to occur on those plains — we, not the river, have disrupted the natural

(Please turn to page 15)

From the Ecology Center Newsletter

THE NATION

HARD TIMES Nixon's worst enemy

JAMES RIDGEWAY

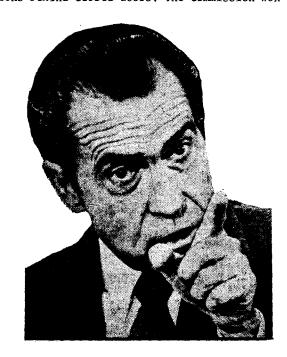
NIXON remains his own worst enemy, and in the end the campaign probably will depend more on what the President does than on what McGovern says. Presumably that is why Agnew and Connally made harsh attacks on McGovern so early, to make him run as a "radical," keeping the focus of the election on the Democrats, off Nixon. This is tricky business for to continue a smear campaign into the fall could well work to McGovern's advantage. In 1970 the Republicans lost crucial independent Republican votes in New Jersey, around Chicago and elsewhere because of the Agnew-style smear campaign.

As a practical matter things will become most difficult for McGovern, even if as indicated in earlier articles, he has some small chance of victory based on trends in the large states. First, there is the Vietnam war where the North Vietnamese are a major factor in the U.S. elections. While both the Chinese and Russians have avoided making a public display over Nixon's mining operations, neither have they stopped sending arms to North Vietnam. In recent weeks, for example, there have been first hand reports of trainloads of Russian tanks moving through China towards North Vietnam. The interdiction of railways in North Vietnam is not particularly easy, even for the US "smart bombs," since the major sidings are on the Chinese side of the border. Once past the border, the North Vietnamese rail lines fan out fast, making it difficult for the US to keep them in a state of ruin. In smaller harbors the Chinese have been lightering ashore supplies and avoiding the mines that way. At the same time, Nixon has had to expand the war, systematically bombing parts of the North Vietnamese dike system, a step the President had promised never to take. Both McGovern and the North Vietnamese will pressure Nixon - McGovern to win the election, the North Vietnamese in hopes of wringing a deal just before the elections. If that should happen Nixon might well be beyond McGovern's reach. McGovern's campaign originally was made on the issue of the war, and it may yet end that way, with the Democratic candidate helping to win the peace, while losing the election.

McGovern should be able to make a major issue of the economy, the one clear, persistent issue in American politics. Nixon's efforts to control prices are sham, inflation is

continuing on at an anticipated rate of four percent. Unemployment has not declined significantly and isn't likely to do so without some serious change in domestic policy. The tax system is inequitable with companies like Gulf Oil paying 1.2 percent in federal income taxes, less than an individual who makes at total annual salary of \$600.

The price commission is meant to hold the line on prices to 2.5 percent increases. In fact, it has excluded companies with sales less than \$100 million from its purview, and negotiates price increases with major corporations behind closed doors. The commission won't



reveal the information on which it bases its decision to increase price. The commission is not viewed as especially effective. For instance, on one day, June 7, the commission issued orders approving price increases ranging 2 percent to 22 percent. In all it approved 3026 price increases to that date, partially approved 623 others, and denied 227 submissions. None of Nixon's economic stabilization programs will investigate structural aspects of the economy which in themselves help create high prices, i.e., lack of competition in the auto industry, concentration in agriculture, etc. As an example: the 100 largest utilities made an after tax profit of between 12 and 22 percent last year. Seventeen of the largest had profits in excess of 17 percent. In the midst of the effort to stabilize the economy, utilities demanded price increases totaling more than \$5 billion. The price commission has done nothing to stop these price increases. The government will not investigate and remedy the additional

inequities within the inflated rate structures. Because of the way electric utility rates are set, industries which use the most electricity, pay the least amount of money, while the residents of poor areas who use the least amount of electricity pay the highest rates. According to the Federal Power Commission industry pays an average 1.02 cents per kilowatt hour, while residential users who use from 250-300 kilowatt hours (a small amount of electricity) pay three cents per kilowatt hour.

This sort of thing, the structural inequities within the economy should be the primary focus of the campaign, and certainly ought to: have been the major arguing point within the Democratic Party. But attacking the economy is not a popular topic within the Democratic Party, and it will be surprising if any sort of basic attack on Nixon's economic policies plays an important part in the campaign. McGovern himself is pretty weak in this area, never having developed much of a domestic program while in the Senate. The so-called "radicals" who now control the party are mostly former McCarthy, Robert Kennedy, Humphrey, Muskie operatives of a modish, liberal, big business disposition, more Galbraith than Nader. As a practical matter the Democrats who decry the tax system had an active hand, under the direction of Wilbur Mills, in enacting Nixon's tax program last year. That act, an absolute scandal, provided corporations with an estimated \$7.5 billion in annual tax relief. Of course, it was sold as relief for the embattled American family. (Actually a low income family got \$7 a year more in tax benefits.) Nixon's tax legislation provided windfalls to corporations, including accelerated depreciation, seven percent investment tax credit, tax exemptions for sales abroad, and elimination of the excise tax on autos.

Moreover, the 10 percent surcharge, later replaced by formal devaluation of the dollar, provided an unusual subsidy to US automakers, at a time when they were seriously threatened by competition from the Japanese. In effect, US consumers were made to pay through the surcharge a special tax to subsidize the higherpriced Detroit made cars, and thereby protect the US manufacturers from possible price competition from the Japanese.

It may well be that 80 percent of the people who attended the Democratic convention never had been to a political show before, that the women didn't wear bras, the men looked like freaks and everybody smoked grass. But there is little to suggest that either the Democratic or Republican parties represent anything but the upper middle class populace, or one sector of the "dual economy," which now exists in America. It will be most difficult for Mc-Govern to alter basic pro-big business policies of the Democratic party, and the constraining force will be the liberal left, not the Meany right.

Let them eat junk

DANIEL ZWERDLING

IN the Fifties my third grade teacher taught us to eat wholesome breakfasts from the four basic food groups. She hung U.S. Department of Agriculture posters on the walls, featuring oversized pictures of fruits, grains, eggs and meat and milk.

Now USDA is singing another tune. For growing numbers of poor school children in its School Breakfast Program, breakfast is nothing but a carton of milk and a sugary, creamfilled fortified Hostess Twinkie. It is a boon for the snack industry which plans to cash in on the nutrition-consumer movement with bigger and bigger diets of cakes, soft drinks, puddings and other junk foods - all fortified with synthetic vitamins, minerals and protein.

At USDA, giving children junk food for breakfast makes good economic sense. Ever since the breakfast program was started by Congress

six years ago, it has bogged down in skimpy funds, bad administration and local politics. Every poor child in the U.S. is supposed to get fruit or fruit juice, Milk and cereal plus eggs and meat when school can afford them. But only 943,000 children received breakfasts last year, even though USDA estimates that 9.3 million kids are eligible.

One problem is that inner city and rural schools with large numbers of poor children do not have kitchen equipment. The Milwaukee school system manages to cart breakfasts all over the city by truck, but USDA has offered schools an easier way out: let kids eat cake. No muss, no fuss,

"A truck can back up to the school door, dump hundreds of cartons of milk (and cakes) in the hallway if need be, the kids can grab them eat," says Edward Koenig, deputy director of USDA's Nutrition and Techinical Service, which helps administer breakfast programs, "None of this bowls and glasses of juice spilling over."

It was two years ago when the first seeds of the cake program were sown. ITT's Continental Bakery sent its vice president for research, Robert Cotton, to Washington, President Nixon had urged industry and government to work together to end hunger and malnutrition"for all

As Koenig remembers it, Cotton asked,

"What can I do? I want to do something to

"We got a brainstorm," says Koenig. Kids just love ITT's Hostess Twinkies (not to mention Ding Dong's, Ho-Ho-s and Suzy Q's). "We figured if we make something as appealing as a Twinkie yet as nutritious as fruit and cer-

The answer: Super Twinkie. Called Astrofood, it is laced with enough nutrients, according to ITT Continental, to make orange juice, two strips of bacon, one egg and bread and butter obsolete.

USDA, which must approve any new foods in the breakfast program, redefined "breakfast" in October 1970, so schools could scrap the fruit and cereal and substitute "Fortified Baked Product with Cream Filling" instead.

No one knows how many children are munching sweet snacks for breakfast each morning, (USDA does not keep those kinds of figures) but the baking companies are ecstatic. Since Tasty Baking Company joined the breakfast program market last fall, its pie and cake sales have soared 70%, according to its annual report. Fifty thousand Philadelphia school-age children munch Tasty fortified cakes every morning.ITT supplies schools in St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock and Atlanta and is opening markets in Seattle, Los Angeles, Masachusetts and New

york. Both companies have sent teams of salesmen scouring the country for more business.

Nutritionists — including USDA's staff — think that sugary cake for breakfast is not the best way to fulfill Nixon's dream of "an end to hunger and malnutrition for all time." The Food Research and Action Center, a government funded community consulting firm in New York, worries that creamy cakes may have "a harmful effect on developing teeth due to their high sugar content and adhesive properties."

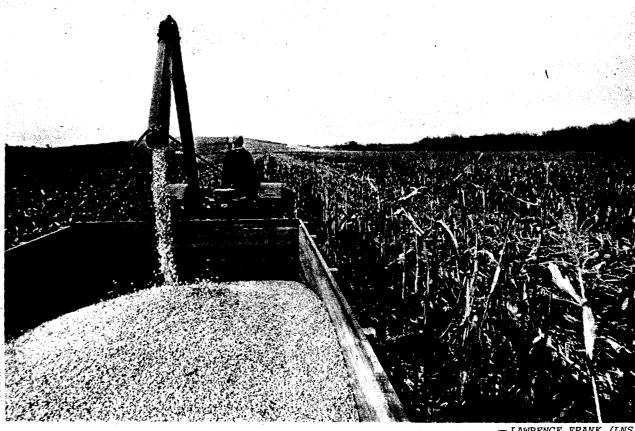
Plus, cake for breakfast is bad nutrition education. Children are learning that the same kind of stuff which gives them pimples, makes them fat and kills their appetites for real food, is suddenly good for them.

"The gut issue is getting nutrition into the kids' bellies," Doenig said. "Here were the these millions of hungry kids. We needed something fast, and ITT had a product ready to go. True, the cakes aren't bacon and eggs. But they're eating it. Kids like the cakes. We don't care if the food is made out of whipped cream, as long as it has the required nutrients."

There is only one real drawback to the cakes, as Koenig sees it, is that children get bored eating them. So USDA is working diligently to promote interesting, wholesome varieties. It keeps a Rutgers University laboratory going full time testing new fortified goodies for the snack industry, at government expense.

Any new breakfast snack must first pass a panel of nutritionists. Then college students munch it. If they give the okay, Rutgers sends the food to some guinea-pig children in local schools. Then comes the garbage test: weigh the trash and see how much breakfast the children throw out. Finally, Rutgers feeds its product to 7,000 children, once a day for five months.

Rutgers is preparing a report on the popular breakfast foods of tomorrow. Soon, they say, six -year-olds in the school breakfast programs will be selecting pop tarts, fruit pies, fig bars, doughnuts, cup cakes, brownies,



- LAWRENCE FRANK (LNS)

wafers, puddings and soft drinks - made with artificial flavors, colors and textures, but fortified (artificially), of course.

"Kids like sweets because that's what we teach them to like," says Marcella Katz, a New York Public Health Department nutritionist. You can't pass a TV set or a supermarket without seeing sugar. Winauer's reasoning is like the old southern maxim: "blacks would rather eat pigs kunckles than sirloin steak any day."

As a matter of fact, this kind of thinking propelled Memphis school lunch director Ted

MacLoud to feed 20,000 poor blacks each morning with Astrofood.

"If you drive through the black neighbor-hood - which I have to, to get to work every day - you can see they're all coming out of the corner drugstore with a cake and a bottle of pop," he explained. "They don't eat eggs and fruit in their homes. The cakes are more like what they're used to eating," MacLoud said. "Why, if we let them, they'd want to eat chocolate every day."

- SUNDANCE/LNS

Getting them back to Congress

THE Congressional Action Fund, a bipartisan organization which is raising money for progressive candidates to the House of Representatives, has announced the recipients of its second allocation of funds.

Those selected to share the \$10,000 distributed were:

George Brown, a Democrat and former Congressman who is seeking election in California's new 38th Congressional District,

Andrew Jacobs, a four-term Democratic incumbent from Indiana's 11th Congression Dis-

Alan Merson, a two-term Democratic incumbent who, due to redistricting, has chosen to run in Illinois' new 10th Congressional

to run in Illinois' new 10th Congressional
District,
Harold Miller, the Democrat challenging

Harold Miller, the Democrat challenging 20-year incumbent Joel Broyhill in Virginia's 10th Congressional District; and

Alan Steelman, a Republican who is seeking to unseat Democratic incumbent Earle Cabell in Texas' 5th Congressional District.

The Fund, which was first organized in 1970, was reactivated in April of this year to raise money for progressive candidates for the House of Representatives who are facing conservative opponents in marginal races. In May, CAF allocated funds to three candidates involved in June primaries - Republican Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.; former Congressman Allard Lowenstein; and New York City Councilman Thomas Manton. McCloskey won his primary; Lowenstein fell 700 votes short in his attempt to unseat incumbent John Rooney, though the outcome is currently being contested in the courts; and Manton failed by only 3000 votes in his effort to defeat Democratic Congressman James Delaney.

During the 1970 campaign, nine of the 16 House candidates who received Congressional Action Fund assistance were elected. Those elected with CAF financial support in 1970 were Reps. Ronald Dellums, Robert Drinan, James Abourezk, Paul Sarbanes, John Brademas, Henry

Helstoski, Ron Mazzoli, and John Seiberling. Of these, all were newcomers to the House, except for McCloskey, Brademas, and Helstoski.

The Fund is a bipartisan, non-profit association pledged to helping candidates who are committed to its seven major progressive positions. These include withdrawal of all U.S. combat and combat support forces from Southeast Asia by March 31, 1973; reduction of military spending by at least \$20 billion in the next fiscal year; substantial reduction of air and water pollution by the end of 1973; tax reform; reform of the welfare system to provide a guaranteed annual income; elimination of discrimination; and Congressional reform during the next session of Congress.

CAF is concentrating exclusively on Congressional races this year, believing that, regardless of who is elected President this November, progressive policies will fail unless a significant change is made in the membership of the House of Representatives. Money is being raised principally through person-to-person contact. Funds for all administrative expenses for CAF's 1972 operations have already been raised and will be maintained separately. Therefore, 100% of the money now being contributed

will be allocated to Congressional campaigns.

The candidates assisted by CAF are chosen
by the votes of its contributors, who periodically review analyses of races nominated for
consideration by its Board of Directors.

Additional allocations will be made in late September and early October to aid 10 to 12 additional candidates, as well as to give possible further assistance to those already supported.

Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Fund are Ramsey Clark, former US Attorney General, and Josiah Spaulding, former Massachusetts State Republican Chairman. For more information contact the CAF at 1010 Vermont Ave., NW (suite 517). Phone: 638-3010.

SCIENTISTS AT THE Commonwealth Institute of London are breeding special types of insects which feed on and destroy poppy and cannabis plants. Reporting on this research, Dr. L.L. Coleman writes that he is hopeful the insects will be an important asset in the fight against the heroin and marijuana "epidemics."

- Marty Schiffenbauer (AFS)

CRIME STOPPERS

THE National Rifle Association is well-known for its hard-line stand on the right of citizens to keep and bear arms.

Now an N.R.A. publication, The American Rifleman, is inviting its readers to submit news-clippings showing how citizens can stop crime by using their own guns. The condensed news stories appear in a new column entitled "The Armed Citizen" - and, considering the nature of the magazine, seem to condone killing. That is, if the situation calls for it.

Here are some of the situations, taken from the <u>Rifleman's</u> July issue:

"Two knife-wielding would-be robbers barged into the home of Charles Love, a legless accident victim. Love pulled a .22 pistol from a blanket in his wheel-chair, fired a warning shot, and then mortally wounded one of the men."

"Robert Valinti, alone in his Levittown, N.Y. home, heard noises, grabbed a .22 rifle, and went to investigate. When a man came at him, Valinti fired once, kill ing the intruder."

"Having looted the cash register in Mrs. Mary Lee Billingslea's Stratford, Connecticut market, the robber tried to grab her purse. Instead Mrs. Billingslea grabbed a .22 pistol, and in the ensuing struggle the gun went off, killing the man."

The rest of the items are tame by comparison, involving for the most part woundings and snappy apprehensions at gunpoint. But the last item in the column reports on a Nebraska Supreme Court ruling which denied \$250,000 in personal damages to a man shot in the back in a holdup in which he was not involved. The shot was fired by the holdup victim, a grocer.

Appended to the <u>Rifleman's</u> column is the following advice to members of the N. R.A.: "Mere presence of a firearm, without a shot being fired, prevents crime in many instances, as shown by news reports. Shooting usually can be justified only where crime constitutes an immediate, imminent threat to life or limb or, in some circumstances, property."

The sale of the sa

McDOWELL PAPERS Like anonymous letters

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

THE good gentlemen who gathered in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 to write the Constitution of the United States never really figured out the Vice Presidency.

They worked out a nice balance in the new government among three branches, executive, legislative and judicial, but they kept getting the executive and legislative branches tangled together when they tried to designate an emergency stand-in for the President.

Some of the drafters had the idea that the President of the Senate, himself a senator, could serve as a temporary President of the United States in an emergency. But that notion did not stand up under discussion, and the problem was given to a committee to worry about over a weekend.

The committee came up with a plan for the runner-up in the Electoral College to become Vice President; and since he ought to have something to do while he waited around, he could preside over the Senate and break ties.

So the first two Vice Presidents were the two most distinguished men who even held such an odd job, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Adams said it was "the most insignificant office that ever invention of man contrived."

Jefferson said it was "honorable and easy."

Everyone came to agree, in any case, that is was unfair for a man to have to go through the anguish of finishing second in the presidential election and then have to be Vice President besides. The Constitution was amended in 1804 to provide that vice presidents would be elected for that specific office.

And somebody has written that the office "was occupied with few exceptions for the next 125 years by a dreary run of nonentities relieved occasionally by a full-blown second-

Two things about the history of the Vice Presidency are particularly intriguing. One is the disparaging jokes about the job, the other is the statistics of the job-holders' elevation to the presidency, and the two together make a fine irony that ought to stand our hair on end.

As for the jokes, Vice President Thomas Marshall said: "The duties of the Vice President are to preside over the Senate — and inquire after the health of the President."

Woodrow Wilson said: "The chief embarrassment in discussing his office is that in explain-

ing how little there is to be said about it, one has evidently said all there is to say."

When Alexander Throttlebottom, a musical comedy politician, was informed that he had been tapped for Vice President, he recoiled and blurted: "Suppose my mother finds out!"

Mr. Dooley said of the Vice Presidency: "It isn't a crime exactly. You can't be sent to jail for it, but it's kind of a disgrace. It's like writin' anonymous letters."

Amidst the laughter, the statistics are that 12 Vice Presidents have gone on to be president, eight succeeding through the death of the President and four being elected after completing their terms as Vice President. In the 183 years since George Washington first assumed the Presidency and John Adams the Vice presidency, the office of President has been occupied for 60 years by former Vice Presidents.

Since the 1930's the presidential nominees and party bosses who pick Vice Presidential nominees have been more serious about it than they once were. They have tended to make a point of saying, anyway, that they were not just balancing the ticket but bearing in mind the qualifications for the Presidency itself.

fications for the Presidency itself.

Nobody said that in 1904 when a West Virginian named Henry Cassaway Davis was designated the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee.

Mr. Davis was 80 years old at the time. I cannot remember, come to think of it, what Barry Goldwater said in 1965 when he designated William E. Miller as his Republican running mate.

Probably it should be conceded that presidential qualifications have been given consideration in picking most Vice Presidential candidates in the last 30 years or so. But the way the choice is made remains the most remarkable process in our finely poised system of government.

A Presidential nominee, exhausted by a primary campaign and convention victory, counseled and cajoled by exhausted comrades, pressed by a cruelly short deadline and perhaps embarrassed by not having done some serious thinking about it sooner, simply picks somebody.

He may, like Richard Nixon in 1968, sit up all night in seminars with shifts of party leaders, and then ignore most of them and stick his head out of the door and say a name that a good many people have never heard before. It was Spiro Agnew that time.

Or he may, like George McGovern in 1972, stick his head out of the door and say "Tom Eagleton" without having found time to talk candidly with his designee for, say, 15 minutes, or long enough anyway for each of them to understand what the other believes candor entails when serious men are talking about possible succession to the Presidency of the United States.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)



- LNS Women's Collective

FEDERAL FORUM

GARY GRASSL

A GROUP of members of the American Federation of Government Employees who state that they wish to see the union firmly controlled by the rank and file has written and circulated a list of four demands which they are asking union and non-union government workers to sign. They have begun to circulate these demands "as the first step in a serious prolonged effort to win the four demands by building support for them among our fellow workers and by organizing rank and file caucuses. "In this way alone"they believe, "will it be possible to achieve the twin goals of union democracy and improved conditions for ourselves and other workers." They welcome AFGE members all over the country to join them in this work. The bill of demands is in the box below:

We, the undersigned federal employees, call on the members of the American-Federation of Government Employees to work for the following demands by incorporating them in to the AFGE program and by organizing the rank and file to support them:

I. An end to the wage freeze;
II. Minimum wage of \$10,000 for federal workers to combat the government racist and sexist pay differentials;

III. Thirty hours work for forty hours pay with no cut in pay; and

IV. The right to strike and an end to laws which prohibit federal workers from striking.

NAME:
ADDRESS & PHONE:
PLACE OF WORK:
EXT:

Stating that they "are especially disturbed by the failure of the national leadership of the AFGE to fight the government's racist and sexist policies," they give the following rationale for the four demands:

"I. An end to the wage freeze. The wage freeze is actually a rollback in our income. Prices continue to soar while the wage freeze prevents our pay from keeping pace. As a result business profits are climbing while our real earnings are declining and will continue to decline as long as the wage freeze is in effect. To add to the injustice big business slips through the tax loopholes while we are taxed more and more.

"II. A minimum wage of \$10,000 for federal workers to combat the government's racist and sexist pay differentials. Many government workers are paid poverty wages. Minorities, such as black and Spanish-speaking workers, are held down in the low grades, as are many women. This is racism and sexism on the part of the government. Federal workers like all workers deserve an income sufficient for their needs and for decent housing, education and medical care for their families. At least \$10,000 is necessary for a modest standard of living today.

"III. Thirty hours work for forty hours pay with no cut in pay. About 6 million workers are unemployed according to official figures. Even this figure understates the magnitude of the present unemployment, for millions more can find only part time work, have given up looking for work, are on welfare or government aid or have enlisted in the military to escape unemployment. As with low wages, joblessness hits minorities and women hardest. For example, black workers have twice the unemployment rate of the work force as a whole. Mass unemployment like this means more job insecurity and lower wages for all workers. If the work week is reduced to thirty hours, more workers will have to be hired and unemployment will be reduced. Lower and middle grade workers are now underpaid. Reducing our work week to thirty hours will mean that our hourly pay will be closer to what we deserve.

"IV. The right to strike for federal workers and an end to laws which prohibit us from striking. Without the strike we have no real union. The power to strike is essential if we are to achieve our demands and exert effective

control over working conditions and wages."

Government workers are invited to sign this bill of demands and send it to John Walsh,
1863 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

SECRET POLICE PLAN COMES BACK

That proposal to establish a secret police group under the Council of Governments comes back before the City Council on Sept. 25 at 2 p.m. The plan has been modified slightly but the proposed Metropolitan Intelligence Group would still result in a dangerous dispensation of police pow er to an organization that is becoming the de facto super-government of the metroplitan area, without its rapidly growing powers being subject to referendum or the most basic democratic con-

To appease critics, a special review committee has recommended that wiretapping funds in the project be eliminated - but nothing would prevent them from being reinstated next year. The other modifications similiarly fail to meet the two basic objections to the plan:

1) the creation of MIG would be the first step in the establishment of a metropolitan police force could operate with even less restraint than the present local police departments.

2) The control of this police force would rest with COG - an institution whose expanding powers represent one of the most serious threats to the city of Washington.

Persons wishing to testify at the City Council hearing should contact Linda Henry at 638-2223 by 5 p.m. on Sept. 21. Written comments may be submitted within seven days following the hearing, to Robert S. Moore, Assistant Secretary to the Council, Room 527, District Building, 14th & E NW, DC 20004.

BIKER GROUP TO ELECT

The Washington Area Bicyclists Association will hold its annual meeting on Sept. 14 at 7:30 p.m. Major issues are adoption of bylaws and the election of officers. For location call the WABA at 483-1020.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY LECTURE SERIES

The Audubon Naturalist Society and the Junior League are sponsoring a series of community educational and action programs at the Society's headquarters, Woodend, In Chevy Chase, Md. Lectures are held once a week for twelve weeks, focusing on basic ecology, air and water pollution, pesticides, solid waste, energy, population and wildlife. Legislation and enforcement will also be covered, as well as the economics of environmental quality. Field trips to sewage treatment plants, landfills, research labs, and key environmental areas are included.

The series will have an evening and morning section, starting Tuesday, Sept. 19 at 8:00 p.m. The morning section starts on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 9:30 a.m. Sessions last 2 hours. Tuition is \$30.00 for Society members and \$35.00 for the public. Registration at Woodend, 8940 Jones Mill Road, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015, Info: 652-9189,

CENTRAL LIBRARY TO BE DEDICATED

The Board of Trustees of the D.C. Public Library invite the public to participate in the dedication of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library at 901 G Street, NW on Sunday, September 17th at 3 p.m.

GOODWILL ANTIQUE SHOW

Goodwill will hold an election year antique show and sale at their main store, 1218 New Hampshire Avenue, NW on Saturday, September 16th from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday, September 17th from noon until 6 p.m. The tri-state area antique dealers will feature political memorabilia, jewelry, glass, china and furniture. The Goodwill Guild will sponsor a used book sale of over 13,000 volumes. Food service will be available. Admission \$1.25. Proceeds go to Goodwill Industries.

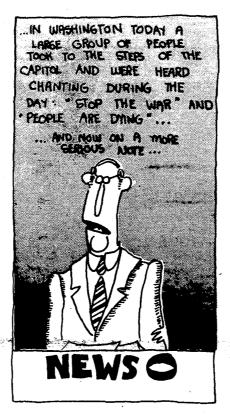
ORGANIZATION WORKSPACE AVAILABLE

There is office and work space available in the Community Building for organizations or individuals providing needed services to the community or for non-rip-off businesses concerned with more than just making a profit. Organizations that would be welcome are a musician's switchboard, a radical reading room, a record cooperative, movement lawyers, a craft cooperative or individual craftspeople, a community newspaper, political groups or similar organizations. You can share an office for

\$25 a month, rent a whole office for fifty to 130 dollars, or occupy a retail shop space for whatever we can agree on. All rents are cheap and negotiable. The Community Building is two blocks north of Dupont Circle. For further information: 387-6688.

ECTC RESUMES WEEKLY MEETINGS

With the push for construction of Washington's own Lincoln Tunnel and other freeway developments in the making, the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis, the long-time leader of the anti-freeway struggle here, has resumed weekly meetings. The meetings are being held on Thursdays beginning at 8 p.m. in the downstairs hall of St. Anthony's Church, 12th NE between Lawrence and Monroe.



tember 25th at five locations: the main campus at 4th and Michigan, NE; Silver Spring, Cheverly, and Greenbelt on the Beltway; and downtown at St. Patrick's Hall, 924 G Street, NW.

Courses being offered include oil painting, speed reading, interior decorating, foreign languages, philosophy, theology, psychology, real estate, public speaking, creative writing, photography, personnel psychology and lectures by foreign correspondents. Most courses are \$12 or \$24 and will be held once a week for eight weeks. Info: 635-5789, ask for adult education, Catholic University.

RECREATION RESTRICTED ON CGO CANAL

The National Park Service has announced the following restrictions in the use of the C&O Canal park as the result of this summer's flooding:

(1) Biking is allowed only between Georgetown and Fletcher's Boathouse and between Lock 8 above Glen Echo and Angler's Inn.

(2) Hiking is permitted along the entire canal, however a number of washouts up to 200 feet in length and up to 30 feet deep make hiking shoes or boots needed. Normal shoes are unsafe.

(3) Canoeing is available for about three miles upstream from Lock 8. Another 3-mile section is open from Swains Lock to Pennyfield.

(4) Camping is not permitted downstream from Seneca, Maryland.

(5) Picknicking is prohibited except at the Carderock picnic grounds. However, these grounds were damaged by the flood.

(6) At Great Falls, Md. the C&O Canal Tavern Museum and visitor center are open. The refreshment stand is open a few picnic tables are available. The first iron footbridge to the Great Falls overlook trail was washed out and the overlook is closed. Biking is not permitted above or below Great Falls.

(7) Barge trips have been cancelled indefinitely.

For current information about specific sites and activities along the Canal from Georgetown to Seneca, Md. call 301-299-3613.

(Please turn to page 15)

EDCENTRIC MAGAZINE

EdCentric Magazine is a journal of education and social change carrying articles by well known writers, students, organizers, teachers, educational researchers and people who are involved in educational and social change movements.

Each issue also features a "movement" section which lists and describes various tools for change such as publications, organizations, alternative schools, films, books, etc. In addition to publishing general issues; it also publishes special issues featuring such themes as drugs in education, women and education, and the Chicano and education.

A year's subscription for 10 issues is \$5.00 and a sample copy is available for 50¢. Order a sample copy or a subscription from EdCentric, 2115 "S" Street, NW, DC 20008.

FOLK ART COFFEE HOUSE OPENS

A coffee house called "If" has been opened in the basement of the New York Presbyterian Church at 1313 New York Avenue, NW. and is open from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. every Friday and Saturday night. The room contains a stage and everyone is invited to get up and entertain if they wish. Coffee, cider, soft drinks, cake, popcorn, pretzels and potato chips are sold at moderate prices.

DRUG EDUCATION

The Smithsonian Institution is sponsoring a discussion of the many sides of the drug scene for youths, age 13 to 20 on Sunday, September 24.

The program will take the form of improvisations led by Bob Alexander of the Living Stage, a drug symposium panel and informal discussion. Registration should be made by September 14. Info: 381-5157.

ADULT EDUCATION AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Catholic University is offering 50 noncredit adult education courses beginning Sep-

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BOOKS In search of youthschlock

TOM MILLER

We Have Come for Your Daughter: What Went Down On On The Medicine Ball Caravan, by John Grissim, Jr. William Morrow & Company, \$6.95, and Caravan of Love and Money, by Thomas King Forcade, Signet, \$.95.

IN the summer of 1970, Warner Brothers Studios rounded up 150 professional and semi-professional hippies in San Francisco where the pros hang out, put some make-up on them and told them to head due east making music, love and friends as they traveled. The idea was that these sweet Americans would travel cross-country of their own free will and stop in various towns en route to make music for whomever showed up. The head hippie was issued a karma-charge card to cover all expenses, and the rest were implicitly told if they stayed in line, and boogied single file to the east coast, they'd be rewarded with an all-expense paid trip to England. It was all to be filmed, right down to the last puff of marijuana, by Warner Brothers. And so it happened. The result was a grade 'B' festival movie called Medicine Ball Caravan.

Festival flicks are fast replacing beach blanket, horror and biker fare at driveins. I never saw Medicine Ball Caravan, but from virtually all reviews, I suspect it had a lot in common with those it displaced. These two books confirm that suspicion. Both deal with the facts

of the movieland trek and the psychology of the participants. Grissim's view might as well be subtitled "How I Spent My Summer Vacation," while Forcade could have called his "The Making of a Cliche."

Warner Brothers was trying to cash in on the youthschlock market, but ended up taking a well-deserved bath. Grissim and Forcade tell tales of camper trailers and other studio financed vehicles having a slapstick time cruising highways and small towns in search — in search of — in search of the end of the movie. There was utterly no sense to the event itself other than to record it as a movie. Both authors were participants in the show, but while one — Grissim — had the job of generating publicity for the event, the other, once he arrived, saw the opportunity to expose some of the raw edges of hip-chauvinism.

The cravan made stops in rural New Mexico, Colorado, Ohio, Washington, D.C. and London to put on its show and demonstrate what groovy vibes, advance planning, and unlimited resources can do. En route the caravaneers were to camp out in their tie-dyed teepees, but often ended up in nearby Holiday Inns. The cooking van broke down, so most eating was in restaurants on expense accounts All parts of the caravan were to be integrated socially, but except for the 'houseband' which traveled with them, all musicians were flown in for the show like any other pay concert, and whisked away afterwards. (Joni Mitchell was flown in one night to entertain the traveling troupes around a campfire, then departed the next morning. No one even needed casette tapes.)

Part way through the trip a few of the proverbial outside agitators showed to liven the atmosphere a bit, namely writer Forcade and rock & roll minstrel David Peel. Their role was to bring some real life into the filming, to point out some of the more obvious personal and corporate contradictions of the Great Senseless Journey. It worked only too well - Peel was on the receiving

end of a real life knife-plunge by a caravan leader; Forcade managed to disjoint the movie cast enough to make himself a threat — albeit with the effectiveness of a bee-sting — to the smooth high-level vibrations of the show.

Grissim is a part of the cast, mainly content to flow downstream with the absurdity of it all. On a number of occasions he appears to be on the verge of breaking through his superficial reportage, but is waylaid by a female companion or some good dope. His description is of a traveling summer camp for media hippies, a waterbed on the road. The women on the trip are variously described as "fetching young lovelies," "a lovely dark-skinned pixie," "nubile attendants," "some lovely thing," etc. And a most incredible one sentence analysis wraps up self-defense, cinematography, reformation and armed warfare: "For this generation," Grissim writes,"the camera has replaced the gun as a more powerful tool for affecting change." Go tell that to your favorite oppressed group.

Forcade's <u>Caravan of Love and Money</u> is, as they say in the trade, politically aesthetic. With Grissim's book you understand just how silly and pretentious the whole affair was — Forcade tells you why. The caravan is structured, and functions just as any large liberal corporation should. There is subtle but clear hierarchy, and dissent is siphoned off. Everyone is so involved in the master deceit of robbing Warner Brothers blind, including Forcade, that one could justify any expense up to and including cocaine, and the cost would be reimbursed. But Warners, a subsidiary of Kinney, Inc., could absorb soft blows like that, so in effect it was a caravan of glorious decadence parading through the country under the guise of film-making.

Grissim's book shows the debacle to be a spectacle in spite of itself; as for Forcade, Caravan of Love and Money is easily the best book of the last half hour.

BLUEGRASS Bible belt meets the counter-culture

RICHARD A. FINEBERG

BIBLE-BELT America is coming face to face with the counter-culture at bluegrass music festivals around the country. Unlike the often stormy political scene, the confrontation on the bluegrass front is remarkably free from tension.

"The intermingling has been all positive," says Pete Kuykendall, general manager of Bluegrass Unlimited, a magazine dedicated to promoting this increasingly popular off-shoot of American folk music.

Traditionally limited to its Appalachian spawning grounds, bluegrass festivals are popping up across the country. And at each of these gatherings the chances are good that a family in a shiny camper with a flag decal and a bumper sticker reading "America — Love It Or Leave It" will park next to a beat-up van bearing peace and ecology emblems and a bumper sticker that warns, "America — Change It Or Lose It."

The ersatz neighbors will have plenty of chance to get acquainted over the week-end; bluegrass festivals are informal affairs. Spectators come and go freely, often gathering in the fields for impromptu pick-up sessions with their own instruments. At the bandstand, the music runs from noon to midnight. Small children six on the stage, slurping popsickles and bobbing their heads in rhythm as they look up at the musicians while their parents in lawn chairs tap their feet and drink beer.

The surge in bluegrass popularity is surprising, even to long-time bluegrass fans. Ten years ago, Kukendall recalls, bluegrass seemed

to be nothing more than part of a dying American folk tradition. The folk-music boom in the cities had peaked and there was little room for bluegrass in the amplified, twangy country music field.

But the piercing sound folklorist Alan Lomax labelled "folk music with overdrive" struck a chord somewhere, and the bluegrass star has skyrocketed for several dozen bluegrass bands now in demand for the crowded — and growing — festival circuit. In a recent issue Bluegrass Unlimited proudly listed 195 bluegrass festivals scheduled around the country between June and November.

The uncrowned king of bluegrass is a whitehaired southern gentleman named Bill Monroe. A prolific song writer whose high tenor harmonies and mandolin picking have set the standard for the bluegrass field since the late 1930's, Monroe has been a stellar Grand Ol'Opry performer for three decades.

Although he cut numerous records, Monroe developed little following outside of Appalachia and the Opry. Unable to eek out a living playing in the south, he took his Bluegrass Boys north to play college concert tours and folk festivals during the early 1960's. The mountain music found temporary shelter among northern bluegrass afficionados.

Now the lean years are apparently over for Monroe — and for a host of other cowboy-hatted bluegrass performers such as Jimmy Martin, Ralph Stanley and The Osborne Brothers. But wherever he goes Monroe is recorded and photographed.

Meanwhile, at festivals across the country, the high lonesome sound is uniting shaggy, urban youth, many of whom are recent converts from country rock, with down-home traditional listeners who have been there all along.

— DNSI

ROCK Earth Quake

EARTH Quake is a well-loved group on its home turf. They can fill any hall in Berkeley or most of the San Francisco area now, after seven years of playing in every small raunchy club around, because they've always been a people's band, the first to volunteer for all the benefits and free concerts.

But although they have two albums on a major label, fame continues to elude them. Two songs from their first album were regional breakouts all over northern California, but national radio refused to pick them up. The same happened with "I Get the Sweetest Feeling" from this album, and it's happening now with "Bright Lights." Earth Quake are victims of

the myopia in radio programming that refuses to to allow DJ's to spin a record unless it's already on the national sales charts.

They remind me strongly of the Who. Robbie Dunbar is the group's only guitarist, and like Pete Townshend he is able to play rhythm and lead simultaneously, with a sound that is solid, based in elemental rock and roll chording, and always exciting. John Doukas does nothing but sing, unless you count such antics as leaping from a high stack of amps and swinging wide above the audience, scattering glitter in great irridescent trails. But he is a born singer, a natural entertainer with as much teen idol potential as Marc Bolan. Between the four of them, they are one of the tightest bands around and a rock & roll fan's dream.

Their tightness is captured on record even if all their presence is not and the fact that their recordings are joined by such guest stars as Pete Sears and Jim Horn indicates the respect other musicians have for them. Their first album suffered a bit from weak songwriting, but on Why Don't You Try Me (A&M 4337) it's evident that they've passed that handle.

Richard A. Fineberg is a Washington-based political writer. A long-time bluegrass fan and sometimes fold musician, he has attended bluegrass festivals from Hickory, North Carolina to Webster, Massachusetts.

and are ready to stand up with the best groups

this country has to offer.

"Bright Lights" is my idea of his material. Bass and guitar lay down a solid bottom supporting a melody which builds to an understated climax. Very effective. Same goes for "I Get the Sweetest Feeling," which some have compared to Chicago, but to me it sounds more like the best of early Motown. The vocals are smooth, but they're not slick, and always that guitar/bass structure dominates. The music has real

Other highlights include "Trainride, which features a long guitar solo based on chords rather than notes. Dunbar manages to sound like all three guitars of the classic Yardbirds. throughout a long passage that threatens to turn into "The Train Kept A-Rollin'."

Their sound is instantly recognizable, and it is their own. But they do remind me of a lot of groups I used to love. What they have in common, I guess, is a structured simplicity, an economy of playing - no waste or excess in their music, just a basic message of human feeling put across with warmth and taste and real rock & roll strength.

FILMS 'Junior Bonner'

JOEL E. SIGEL

I HAD just about given up on Sam Peckinpah. It's been a decade now since his masterpiece, Ride the High Country. His subsequent work has been disfigured by muddleheaded theorizing about, and exploitation of, violence (The Wild Bunch, The Straw Dogs) and complacent, sentimental Old West mythologizing (The Ballad Of Cable Hogue.) A series of embarassing television appearances featuring the director talking out of the wrong end of his horse seemed even more ominous. Another victim of the auteur theory, I thought; another fine movie craftsman turned into a bogus 'genius.'

Well I'm delighted to announce that the signs and omens were wrong. The precise, toughminded sensibility underlying Ride The High Country has reappeared and, in fact, blossomed to maturity in Junior Bonner, the best movie of the summer and, perhaps, the whole year. The film appeared and promptly vanished at area theatres about six weeks ago and I'm afraid that, unless the Circle or Biograph are merciful, we'll have to wait for television to see it again. In dismal movie times like ours, the loss of so fine a film is even more regrettable.

Absurd as it may sound to put it this way, particularly when describing what appears to be a Steve McQueen rodeo story, Junior Bonner is, in many ways, a more accessible and entertaining version of Alain Resnais' brilliant, impossible demanding Muriel. Junior, a rodeo rider in his late thirties, knows that his days as a rodeo champion are coming to an end. He returns to his family home in Prescott, Arizona, ostensibly to ride in competition but, in fact, to try to pick up the threads of his past life, to seek refuge from a changing world which is closing in on individualists like himself and rendering his way of life an anachronism. Once home, he discovers that the foundations of his life have erroded away and, worse still, may never have been very strong to start with.

Junior's father, a former rodeo star, well played by a grizzled Robert Preston, is lost in a boozy dream of starting life anew in Australia. His mother, superbly incarnated by the sorely-missed Ida Lupino, is killing time in an antique store, parceling out bits of the past without hope of a future. Junior's brother, Joe Don Baker, is an overweight, overnight millionaire who chops up the open range into retirement villages, sham ghost towns and allelectric trailer camps. In every moment of the film, members of the family reach out to touch one another - child to parent, husband to wife, brother to brother. There's still love left, and need, but these aren't quite enough anymore, Each is trapped in his private world, driven by values and dreams which he can't compromise, and the film ends with Junior moving on down the rodeo trail, now knowing that whatever is to become of him, there's no help to be had from the past. He'll have to face his rodeo decline alone, the same way he's faced everything else.

NOTES ON THE ARTS

JOEL SIEGEL TO TEACH FIRM CLASS

The Smithsonian Resident Associates will sponsor the International Film Makers, a 14-week class, beginning Sept. 13. Joel Siegel, D.C. Gazette film reviewer is the instructor. Says Siegel: "In it we'll be looking at the work of five great international film makers - Buster Keaton, Ernst Lubitsch, Kenji Mizoguchi, Max Ophuls and Alain Renais. At least three films will be screened by each of the directors, and these will be supplemented by lectures, discussions and readings. With the AFI Theatre closed until January, perhaps you may want to sit in with us. The movies are superb."

Classes will be held on Wednesdays from 7 to 10 p.m. For information, call 381-5157.

HASLEM GALLERY MOVES

The Jane Haslem Gallery has moved to 2121 P NW. Ms. Haslem has added a large collection of prints by Julian Stanczak selling at \$150-\$185. Stanczak will have a major retrospective at the Corcoran later this season. Also new to the gallery is a collection of Paul Jenkins watercolors and Robert Broderson paintings.

PROTECH OPENS OWN GALLERY

Max Protech, formerly of the Protech-Rivkin Gallery, has opened his own gallery at 2149 P NW.

EXHIBITIONS

Portraits & landscape photographs by Washington artists at the Art Barn through Sept. 17. . . . 0ils, graphics, pottery and photography by area artists at Talking of Michelangelo. . . . African Art in Washington Collections at the Museum of African Art. . . . Caroline M. Hufford & John Miller Linsley at the Emerson Gallery, McLean, Va., through Sept. 29. V. Greenleaf Koch at the Studio Gallery through Sept. 30. . . Lily Spandorf at Agra through Sept. 28. . . . Larry Stark at the Fendrick.

DIRECTORY OF MUSEUM OPPORTUNITIES

In an effort to encourage school teachers to integrate area resources into their curricula, the Museum Education Roundtable has just released the 1972 edition of its Directory of Educational Opportunities in the Washington Area. Funded by a grant from the Hattie M. Strong Foundation, the directory lists 69 educational resources in the metropolitan area, including facilities for the handicapped, libraries, special programs and a person to contact at each institution. It can be obtained free of charge by writing Museum Education Roundtable, 2616 Cathedral Ave. NW, DC 20008.



A PRINT BY IVAN VALTCHEV WHOSE ONE-MAN SHOW IS AT THE FRANZ BADER THROUGH SEPT.

ORGAN CONCERT SERIES

All Souls Concert Committee announces an organ concert series by young American and foreign artists. A season pass for the Master Recital Series is a \$10 donation. A donation of \$2.50 will be appreciated for single concerts. Dates of the concerts are Oct. 15, Nov. 19, March 11 and April 8 with a concert in May by All Souls Choir and Chamber Orchestra. All concerts will be held at 16th & Harvard NW.

OTHER MUSIC

Organ recital by Mark Guderian at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Sept. 13 at 12:10 p.m. . . . Karl Schrock and Stan Johnson at St. John's Church, Sept. 20 at 12:10 p.m.

PLAY SCRIPTS SOUGHT

The American Society of Theater Arts, Inc. (ASTA), a non-rofit corporation formed to advance the performing arts, has begun a program to give new playwrights an opportunity for development and exposure. ASTA will produce the Playwright's Theater of Washington, a performance group. As the first step in founding this new company, ASTA will sponsor the group's performance of a bill of one-act plays in November.

Negotiations for a facility in the

D.C. area are underway.

ASTA is holding a competition for original one-act and full length plays. All submissions will be considered for a four-performance production by the company where the author will work with cast and director in a workshop situation. Writers are asked to mail their submissions with a return envelope with sufficient postage to the American Society of Theater Arts, Playwright's Theater, P.O. Box 512, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Virtually plotless, Junior Bonner is a dusty elegy about the spaces between people, the end of a way of life and the implacability of time. Prescott, filmed during rodeo season, functions as the Perigord does for Chabrol in The Butcher - as a priviledged place transfigured by the filmmaker's love. I can't think of a recent American film with such a high level of ensemble acting. Steve McQueen, for the first time in years, does much more than walk through the picture and the result is an exceptionally moving performance, his most finely shaded since Baby, The Rain Must Fall.

Sylistically, the film is a bit too cluttered, even though the cinematography is unusually alert and atmospheric. Lately, particularly in The Straw Dogs, Peckinpah has become preoccupied with cinematic razzledazzle (zooms, cutting between past and present events, slowed motion) which tends to junk up the essential purity of what he's doing. The film's opening sequence, in which Junior's father's old hut is repeatedly savaged by a bulldozer clearing the

land for a new development, is seriously overemphasized by insistent cross-cutting, shoving the director's point about the encroachment of modern society upon the individual over the line of obviousness. (However, in the closing sequences, when each of the major characters is last seen in a freeze-frame, the cinematic cliche is redeemed. After all, each of the characters is frozen into the pattern of his life, beyond the aid of anyone or anything, and what better way to show it?) I also wish that Peckinpah could have resisted the need to include a romantic interest for McQueen. But I'm grateful that he chose Barbara Leigh, last seen as Rock Hudson's wife in Pretty Girls All In A Row. I doubt that Miss Leigh is an actress but she is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful looking girls ever to grace a movie screen.

Hours spent at the movies seem to get grimmer and grimmer. Apart from revivals, the only other movie of any interest that I've seen all

(Please turn to page 15)

GETTING ALONG

The quaalude addict

"PATIENTS awoke refreshed without hangover, drowsiness, headache or other side effects. Patients are alert, immediately fit for physical or mental work." So reads recent advertisements for Quaalude, one of the most widely used non-barbituate hypnotic drugs available in the U.S. today.

Methaqualone, better know by its brand name Quaalude, is not only widely distributed by psychiatrists and physicians as a sleeping pill and sedative, but it also is becoming one of the most popular street downs. It has also been flooding the college campuses. Many of them have appeared in Miami this summer. Quaaludes are taken regularly by some and experimented with by others - but almost always without knowledge of the dangers involved.

What has made this drug particularly attractive was that it was thought to produce a non-addictive buzz and thus a safe replacement for barbiturates and for heroin which, of course, are highly addicting. Quaalude is often referred to as "intellectual heroin."

But methaqualone is highly addictive too. There were good reasons for people to believe methaqualone to be non-addicting. Even most doctors will tell you that there was essentially little or no evidence in medical or pharmacological literature to indicate any serious addicting potential. A major source of information for a wide majority of practicing physicians, the Physicians Desk Reference, has not indicated any serious likelihood of addiction. The PDR is published by a consortium of drug firms and is designed to push their products and not to discourage doctors from using drugs. But even the PDR states, "Due to lack

of long term experimental data, quaalude should not be prescribed for more than 3 months." And, "Care should be used during administration with other analgesics, sedatives, psychotherapeutic drugs or with alcohol because of possible potentiation of effects." Which is to say, that if you take quaalude with wine or seconal, or any other downs, it may become 2 to 10 times as strong and dangerous - it only takes the strength of 20 quaaludes to kill

The dangers for those who use qualludes infrequently or alternately with other drugs are the side effects of dizziness, hangovers and the yet untested damage it does to bone marrow and stomach lining. And there is also the damage that any drug intake does to the liver which has the job of filtering the impurities out of the blood.

For the addict the problem is much worse. "I have seen quaalude addicts who can't speak straight. They repeat sentences over and over and don't even know what they've said," observed one woman whose sister is a quaalude addict. "You have to repeat things to them and then they still don't understand. Once when I was talking to one woman who takes them regularly, 1200 mgs or more a day, her eyes kept rolling back into her head. She nodded out on the bed."

"It's disgusting. But the worst part is the hopelessness she feels. Her only motivation is to get more quaaludes. It's like an oral lobotomy,"

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has given no serious warning of possible addiction to methaqualone.

There are now at least 7 major pharaceutical firms and countless minor ones manufacturing methaqualone, under various names (Soper by Arnar-Stone, Somnafac and Somnafac Forte by L. Smith, and Bithetamine by Strassenberg).

These companies manufacture far more tablets than can be used safely in prescribed medical situations. Not surprisingly there is wide-spread quaalude diffusion, legal and otherwise, through physicians' prescriptions, stealing from factories and warehouses, hijacking from trucks and in all likelihood, some underground laboratories. Methaqualone is flooding the streets and is readily available even if at comparatively low prices.

But the biggest problem with quaalude, is that while it is addictive - though not as addictive as heroin - a person addicted to quaalude cannot withdraw by going "cold turkey" as she or he can with heroin. Going cold turkey from quaalude can produce convulsions, stomach hemorrhaging and death (heroin does none of these except through overdose). What makes this problem doubly hazardous is that since few people know methaqualone is addictive, most users of the drug are unaware of its withdrawal dan-

Drug Help in Ann Arbor has had a few methaqualone addicts come to them for help. All have said that they took quaalude in place of or in avoidance of addicting drugs. "Unfortunately, when we attempted to get these people hospitalized for de-toxification, all of the hospitals in the area said they would take no addict of any description and insisted that the problem was a psychological one and not a medical one. We were requesting hospital admission for medical detoxification and supervision and not psychotherapy," says Richard Kunnes of the Drug Help center.

The pharmaceutical firms', FDA's and BNDD's failure to report and emphasize the addicting nature and potentially fatal convulsions of acute withdrawal of quaalude have made the drug more dangerous than barbiturates.

As with alcoholics and other addicts, there is no place to go for de-toxification. "For every quaalude addict we come across, that addicts seems to know 5 or 6 others. At this point we believe we are only seeing the tip of the quaalude addict iceberg," says Kun-

There is one common method of medically supervised withdrawal from methaqualone addiction. That is to place the patient-addict in an in-patient service, put him/her on a 24 hour convulsion precautions, stop all quaalude intake and immediately re-addict the patient with high doses of barbiturates as a substitute for quaalude. Since withdrawal from barbiturates is standardized procedure, once the patient is addicted to the barbiturates, withdrawal from this is begun and completed in a 4-6 day procedure.

Can you take a funeral?

ERIC GREEN

"THIS is Olin's Funeral Home. Can you take a funeral?"

I had spent months looking for a job as a reporter with a newspaper. Bachelor degree in history, masters degree in journalism, it didn't matter. No one wanted me. Here I was; fine, young talent, unemployed. Resume after resume brought the reply: "We'll keep you on file."

I had lived in Washington, D.C. I had worked as an intern on the DC Gazette. I had mingled with important politicians on Capitol Hill. I was familiar with the problems of the inner city. I had studied George Orwell's thesis on what makes a good writer. But none of these attributes helped me find a job.

Then just as I prepared to file for welfare, the city editor from a nearby Maryland newspaper called and asked, "Do you want a job?"

The city editor said he had just fired two reporters; he didn't like crybabies, he believed in a hard day's work and short lunch breaks. I was to be on probation.

"We'll see how you do. You understand of course that this is only a trial period," he

On my first day, I settled down at my desk searching for my first hot news lead. The city editor motioned for me to come over.

This guy didn't care about my degrees, or that I had attained a 3.32 grade point average, or that my 51-page survey of readership habits in

Athens, Ohio had almost been printed in Journalism Quarterly.

He wasn't going to send me out for an in-depth expose of graft in City Hall or an investigation of crime in the street. Instead, he wanted

I thought obituaries would be simple. How complicated could it be to write down the names of the deceased and his funeral arrangement?

But in my nervousness to impress my boss with my journalistic savoir faire, the task of writing obituaries became a struggle for survival.

The city editor insisted that reporters use special "obituary earphones" rather than a plain, old-fashioned telephone. The editor apparently had fantasies of being an airplane pilot in radio conversation with God, who was hovering somewhere nearby in the Friendly Skies. I even pictured the scene:

Editor: "Roger, God, reading you loud and clear. Who's dead today?"

"Well, John P. Hillon, 48, is headed God: for hell. Hillon is spelled, H as in hell, I as in Infidel."

The editor insisted that a reporter type the obituary as it was being read over the earphone by half-intoxicated, half drugged and completely insane funeral home attendants that we all see lurking nearby in the next room at a wake.

These attendants apparently take elocution lessons from New York subway conductors.

In addition, I had to type the death notice at the same time and the clatter of my typewriter obliterated what little of mumble I could

I also had to compete with an Associated Press teletype machine clanging away about three feet from my desk and everyone in the news room seemed to be yelling and screaming at once, sometimes, I thought, at me. Phones were ringing all over the room, people were typing furiously, and doors were being slammed constantly.

I prepared myself for my first obituary.

Editor: "Take that, it's a funeral. Now get those earphones on." The editor walked back to his desk.

Funeral Home: "Morton's Calling."

Reporter: "What! What? Wait, what did you say? Can you hold?" I grabbed the special earphones and tried putting them on my head in at least five different positions. The earphones kept getting in my hair, the wire kept getting tangled around my foot.

Reporter: "O.K., Morton."
Morton: "Colonel John P. Quackenbush, the 3rd..." Reporter: "Huh? Kernal?"

Morton: "No, no, Colonel, C as in cat." Reporter: "Cat? I can't hear you." Morton: "Last name, Quackenbush."

Reporter: "What Quack?"

Morton: "No, Quackenbush, 88, died at his home in Mt. Airy while reading about..." Reporter: "Can you hold? My earphones are falling off." My editor was glaring at me.

"Hello?" Morton: "Johnboilangerdiedinmtairytodayatend of

After what seemed an hour, I finally got what I thought was the right version of the obituary. "Well, did you get the names spelled right?" the editor asked.

"I think so," I lied.

The next day as I reported for work, the editor came to my desk, but he didn't say a word. Instead, he handed a note. It read:

"To the Editor: The obituary about John C, Quackenbush is so mangled that I could not even tell it was Mr. Quackenbush who died. The names in this obtivary are all misspelled. Unless you immediately correct this outrage, I am cancelling my subscription to the paper."

The editor has since said nothing to me about writing an obituary. Despite my knowledge about how the universe was created, despite my expertise in philosophy and psychology, I still have not mastered the art of covering a death.



The red poison

ANITA JOHNSON & SIDNEY M.WOLFE, M.D.

RED dye #2 is found in \$10 billion worth of foods, including candies, ice cream, pastry, soft drinks and popsicles. Virtually every artificially-colored red food contains this dye.

The Food and Drug Administration has refused to adequately protect consumers from dangerous levels of Red #2. It has ignored the recommendations of its own scientists that use be drastically curtailed.

Soviet scientists in 1970 reported that Red #2 caused birth defects and cancer in animals. FDA scientists obtained similar results from reproduction studies last summer, but FDA higher officials have delayed any action at all for almost a year.

FDA has made trivial restrictions on the use of the dye. In deciding to make only token restrictions, FDA denied that there was any evidence of hazard to humans, and said that it was making its restrictions pending completion of safety tests. Although the Color Additives Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act requires scientific proof of safety for all color additives in the food supply, the FDA has consistently disobeyed this law. There is no objective scientific evidence that Red #2 is safe

FDA tests have shown serious warnings of hazard. Red dye #2 was shown to cause severe reproduction effects in rats, (birth defects, abortions, mutations), deformed embryos in chicks, and was shown to be "one of the most potent" mutagenic compounds ever tested.

Under routine safety procedures, the safe dosage level should be .15 mg/kg of body weight daily. This level of the dye in food would allow a 110 lb. woman to drink safely about 2/3 of a can of dyed soda daily. A child would exceed the safe limits if he drank more than a third of a can of soda, as the only source of Red #2. This is in addition to the artificiallycolored red candies, ice cream synthetic deserts, etc. they ingest, and in addition to the large quantities of lipstick that a woman is likely to ingest. STREET BY

No risk should be tolerated for Red #2 use because it confers no benefit on the consumer. It is a benefit to the industry only because it adds a false color which makes the product more saleable without improving its quality.

In response to a previous request to remove this potentially hazardous dye from the market, Dr. Charles Edwards, Commissioner of the FDA, replied that it is FDA policy "to base its regulatory decisions on sound science." Sound science, in experiments performed by extremely competent and objective FDA researchers, dictates the removal of Red #2 from the market.

PACKAGED PULPITS

YOU'RE sitting in your favorite pew at the front of the church as the minister ponderously mounts the pulpit and begins solemnly to delivery his weekly operation. Slowly you begin to realize you've heard it before - word for word - but you can't

remember where ... ESP? Deja vu?

Nope. It's actually a canned sermon. as little as \$25 ministers can now re ceive a year's supply of prewritten sermons to give to congregations, thereby lessening the weekly hassle of trying to think of something new to say. About a dozen religious firms are now catering to the demand. One such firm charges 5,500 subscribers \$25 for 52 bland sermons. Keeping them non-controversial says the manager; "broadens their appeal." Sandan and

The canned sermons can create problems, however. One minister, who hadn't read one before he gave it, chided white, affluent churchgoers for ignoring minority problems. The congregation was mostly black.

One author of canned sermons remembers being urged by a priest to stay and listen to his "special" sermon he was giving that week. After the services the priest asked the man how he liked it. "I couldn't resist telling him it sounded as good as it did when I wrote it a couple of weeks

- MILWAUKEE BUGLE

COMMUNITY REPORT

ADAMS-MORGAN

NEW COMMUNITY PAPER

The Potter's House Newsletter, edited by Mel Lehman, is starting a community newspaper for Adams Morgan called The Columbian. Lehman states that "The Columbian will be covering news of people from all backgrounds. There is no majority or minority population group in Adams Morgan — it is almost equally divided among black, white and Spanish-speaking...We want a newspaper which will cover events from each of these communities." People wishing to help with the newspaper should write, The Columbian, 1740 Columbia Road, NW 20009.

GEORGETOWN

WATERFRONT RULING AWAITED

Georgetown residents are still awaiting the outcome of hearings held August 16 and 17 on a proposed interim zoning of the Georgetown Waterfront. The interim zoning would prohibit high-rise construction for two years while the publicly financed Waterfront Study is completed and included in the city's comprehensive plan for the year 2,000.

Essentially, the interim zoning supported by the National Capitol Planning Commission and the independent consultants includes the following:

first, low density residential use (use 30 dwelling units per acre) should be the primary land use;

secondly, a new public waterfront area should be added to the present National Park System; and thirdly, the Potomac River Expressway should be tunneled and the Whitehurst Freeway eliminated.

None of the recommendations would allow the intensive multilevel, multi-purpose use proposed by Inland Steel, owner of much of the property. Robert C. Larson, Vice-President of the Inland Steel Development Corporation, an Inland subsidiary, says that Inland plans an 80 million dollar development of offices, restaurants, shops, a motel, a conference center and residential and recreational facilities on a land site which stretches from the C&O Canal to the Potomac between 30th and 31st Streets, NW.

PUBLIC WORKS

THE DC GOVERNMENT will hold public workshops on the 1974-79 Capitol Improvements Program (public building program) in various neighborhoods on the following dates:

BROOKLAND

Sept. 12. 7:30 p.m. Catholic University Nursing Auditorium, Mich. & Brookland Ave. NE.

CAPITOL EAST

Sept. 14. Hine Jr. High School, 7th & C SE. 7:30 p.m.

ADAMS-MORGAN

Sept. 12. 7:30 p.m. All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th & Harvard NW.

UPPER NORTHWEST

Sept. 13. Cleveland Park Library, Conn. Ave. & Macomb NW. 7:30 p.m.

NORTHWEST

McLEAN GARDENS RERUN

Working under the new rules forced upon them by the courts, the DC Zoning Commission will rehear the zoning application for the proposed McLean Gardens complex on Wednesday, October 25 at 10 a.m. in Room 500, District Building, 14th and E, NW.

Citizens wishing to testify must notify the commission five days prior to the hearing and must state name and address, whether appearing as a proponent or opponent of the application, if they will appear through legal counsel and the name and address of the legal counsel, a written statement, and a list of witnesses who will testify in support of his position. Written statements may be submitted for the record.

Preliminary plans and documents may be inspected in Room lla of the District Building between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday up to the 24th day of October. For further information: Administrative Officer, Zoning Commission, Office of the Zoning Commission, Room lla, District Building.

McLEAN GARDENS GROUP HOLDS BENEFIT

Citizens for City Living, which has been leading the fight against the McLean Gardens development, will hold a benefit at a Oct. 6 performance of "I Am a Woman," starring Viveca Lindfors at the Kreeger. Info: 363-6018.

CAPITOL EAST

TYLER GETS NEW PRINCIPAL

The Tyler school Principal Selection Panel which consisted of parents Hannah Nelson and Charles Henson in addition to Martha Swaim, a principal and an administrative officer from the elementary education department have selected Jerome Edwards to be the new principal of Tyler School at 10th and G, SE. Edwards, who was assistant principal of Tyler last year, was chosen over one other candidate.

For the first time in many years Tyler parents are looking forward to the beginning of school.Former Principal Bertha Tayman retired at the end of the last school year and parent protests forced her to take sick leave from her post during the spring and fall of 1971.

GIDDINGS PARENTS FIGHT ON

Giddings Elementary school had three principals last year, all temporary, and all parttime while their regular principal was on extended leave.

The problem is still not resolved at the start of the new school year. Instead of appointing a new full-time principal, the school board, in its wisdom, has appointed another acting principal, Ms. Addie Hopper. According to PTA President, Dorothy Payne, the parents will continue to fight for a regular principal. Southeast parents wishing to help the PTA should contact Ms. Payne at 544-4948.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE PROJECTS NEED HELP

The Ellen Wilson Community Center at 727 7th Street SE has served over 250 families with its clothing bank. The center is in great need of baby clothes, maternity clothes and wire hangers. Call Jim Beale, 547-8880 to make donations.

Project LINK, Friendship House's program for senior citizens has a hot lunch and recreational program for the elderly at the Salvation Army, 12th & G,SE on Tuesday's and Thursdays. Donated supplies are always needed for arts and crafts projects. Donations might include fabric swatches for quilts, paper, broken glass and other crafts material. To donate supplies contact Project LINK, 547-8880.

ZONING HEARINGS

THE BOARD OF Zoning Adjustment meets on Sept. 13 at 9 a.m. in the City Council Chambers to hear various zoning appeals including the following:

ADAMS-MORGAN & DUPONT CIRCLE

10820. Rehearing of appeal of Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, for permission to establish a private school (high school for 350 students) at 2200 California St. NW.

11077. Appeal of Matthew N. Mezzanotte to establish private school and institution of higher learning at 1709 New Hampshire Ave. NW.

11080. Appeal of Lutheran Council in USA on behalf of Antioch College to approve campus plan for Antioch College at 2633 16th NW; 1626 Crescent Place NW; 1716, 1709 and 1701 New Hampshire NW; 2126 R NW; and 1145 19th NW.

11046. Appeal of International Institute of Interior Design to establish a professional school of interior design at 2225 R NW.

UPPER 16TH STREET

11192. Appeal of Marjorie Webster Junior College for permission to amend campus plan at 17th & Kalmia Rd. NW.

11145. Appeal of Ohev-Sholom Temple to establish a pre-school at 7712 16th NW. 11148. Appeal of James Cox to establish a psychophysical synthesis treatment center at 5510 16th NW.

CAPITOL EAST

11143. Appeal of Stuart J. Long to erect two townhouses at 517-519 6th SE.
11078. Appeal of Evergreen Baptist Church to permit 3-story rear addition

Church to permit 3-story rear addition to church at 649 C NE.

11159. Appeal of Rogers Memorial

11159. Appeal of Rogers Memorial Hospital to provide accessory parking at 203 8th NE.

CAPITOL EAST CHILDREN'S CENTER RECEIVES GRANT

Two years after their application and \$12,000 dollars in debt, the Capitol East Children's Center, a non-profit, community-run day care center that serves children of working parents in near notheast and southeast Washington, has finally received a federal grant administred through the DC government Department of Human Resources.

ARTS WORKSHOP BEGINS

REGISTRATION for classes at The Capitol Hill Arts Workshop begins September 16th. Due to an encouraging response from children and adults, and following a highly successful Summer Arts Workshop for Children, plans have been made to offer Fall, Winter and Spring ten-week sessions providing instruction in dance, drama, art and music.

Sally Crowell, director of the arts workshop, has gathered together various members of the Hill community who wish to share their art and experience with the students of the workshop.

The fall session, September 23 through December 16th with no classes on holiday weekends) will offer the following classes on Saturdays between 10 and 5: Creative Movement for Children (4-5 yrs); Tumbling and Rhythms (6-8 yrs); Ballet and Modern Technique (8-12); Exploration of Art Materials (7-10); Group Piano (7-10); Creative Dramatics (11-14 yrs); Art for Adults: Drawing; Dance for Adults, (Beginning and Intermediate); Improvisation and Composition (Professional).

Instructors for the fall session will be Sally Crowell, Mariana Gasteyer, E. Raye Le-Valley, Jean Lewton, Val Lewton and Ann Pomeroy.

For additional information call 543-2081 or 546-7346 between 4 and 6 p.m. or evenings. Classes will be held at Christ Church, 620 G Street, SE.

Mary's Blue Room bites the dust

JEAN LEWTON

THE July issue of the DC Gazette contained the following: "If in doubt, do nothing, seems to be the situation with the Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptist Church at 6th and A, NE; and their plans to construct a parking lot at the corner of 5th and East Capitol Street. The June business meeting of the church did not even include the subject on the agenda, and it appears doubtful that any decision will be made before the autumn."

What church neighbors, the Restoration Society and the preservationist group, Don't Tear It Down, didn't know was that the decision to destroy the three houses had already been made, despite assurances from the church board that the community would be consulted before any action was taken.

That this was true is made absolutely clear in Reverend C. Wade Freeman's pastoral letter of August 22nd. "Our trustees made a decision several months ago to demolish three pieces of property...The Restoration Society had met with our Chairman [Charles V. Koons] to make known their opposition to these plans. The Trustees looked again to the problem, and determined the only right course of action was to carry out the demolition of these houses. When this was done, active demonstrations were directed against the Church by a group of concerned people. As of this Sunday, the demonstrators were still with us. We have met with community representatives, and will continue to do so...We must pray for these people who demonstrate against the Church...'

THE Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptists Church requests that the community make suggestions for the use of their vacant land at 500 East Capitol. These suggestions must be well-planned and feasible. They should be sent to Libby Sangster, 14 5th Street, NE by September 13th. Grant Doe and Stephan Gambaro will work with Ms. Sangster in selecting the best plans. A meeting will be held at Christ Church, 6th and G Street, SE at 7:30 on September 14th to choose the plans to present to the church board on September 28th. Professional and non-professional plans are needed.

The church not only owned the three leveled houses, but all but one of the remaining homes on the 500 block of East Capitol, N.E. 500 and 502 East Capitol were part of the East Capitol Street historic landmark area as designated by the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capitol Planning Commission. According to Don't Tear It Down "Between the monumental buildings at the west end to Lincoln Park at the east, the street retains, almost unaltered, its 19th century residential character. The houses are fine examples of the styles of the mid- to late-19th century, and are in general more grand than those found elsewhere on Capitol Hill - as befits the street which is the principal approach to the nation's Capitol."

The community led by Tom Kelly, Libby Sangster, Susan Chalker, Dick Brown, Peter Powers

and Leila Smith among others felt they had been betrayed when one morning, without warning, bull-dozers arrived to tear down Mary's Blue Room at 500 East Capitol and 502 East Capitol and the first home around the corner on 5th Street, NE. Neighbors rushed out and demanded a halt to the demolition as they had done when Lincoln Park's historic trees were threatened with a buzz saw. They were promised a meeting with the board, but by three o'clock the bull-dozers rolled again and by evening the three buildings were gone. Picketing began August 12th and continued on successive Sundays, growing in numbers as Hill residents returned from vacations.

The church could not comprehend the vehemence nor resoluteness of the demonstrations; nor even the reason for them. As a predominantly suburban church in an urban location, the church has no stake in the neighborhood other than its own evangelical fulfillment two hours every Sunday. In this instance this meant the expansion of the church facilities and use of the vacant land for a temporary parking lot.

An ad hoc committee was formed by the community and on August 29th the elected leaders met with the church board to demand that no further demolition take place, that the vacant land not be turned into a parking lot and that ample notice be given to the community if the church contemplates further expansion.

Supported by the candlelight vigil outside the community representatives were adamant that (Please turn to page 15)



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ARTS & CRAFTS

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FLOOD CONT'D

course of events. If you look carefully, you'll notice that the greatest damage done in the District took place in Georgetown on K St., a land fill, and in the Foggy Bottom area, a drained and filled swamp. The land fill is a former part of the Potomac taken over by man's efforts and turned into solid ground. The swampy areas formally acted as a natural earth sponge, soaking up, rather than spreading, water. It should not be a great surprise to anyone, then, that those areas were flooded. In suburban areas built on flood plain or former swamp, flooding is a common occurrence which residents should be informed of before moving into the area. Better yet, developers should not be permitted to build in such potentially dangerous areas.

It would not be surprising to hear the proponents of dam building and channelization begin to rant and rave about the need for flood control along the Potomac as a means of safeguarding our communities. However, it is about time that we realized that a river is basically an uncontrollable force - dams can and do break or overflow, as do levees and concrete embankments. And once man has altered the river, the potential for flooding becomes even greater because natural safeguards have been removed. We need to learn how to plan our communities in a way which complements natural ecosystems. If the Arlandria Shopping Center is destroyed and a life lost, it is the fault of the developer, not the flood. The river has already "planned" for contingencies such as floods by constructing a flood plain - it is man who has failed to plan when he builds a shopping center on that plain.

Many people came out to enjoy the view of a bloated Potomac swirling past them or to cycle or walk along the auto-less Rock Creek Parkway. Despite the tragedy of the flood, the Potomac was a magnificent sight. (The sight of people, not cars, enjoying Rock Creek Park was almost as magnificent!) The loss of life and property here and elsewhere will not have been in vain if we have learned a lesson in community planning. Those mythical 50 year floods planners and geographers talk about do happen. A well planned community could safely live through a flood and be able to enjoy the spectacle of it all. It is pleasant, perhaps unrealistic, to hope that the next 50 year flood will occur in a re-planned Washington area whose design rereflects the inevitability and desirability of natural phenomena like floods.

to demolish additional improvements on land owned by the Church. (2) The Church, as it matures plans for the future use of its properties for Church purposes will consult with the Community in the development of such plans with opportunity for discussion and consideration by the Community before any action is taken. (3) The Church at this time will not go forward with its plan to extend the congregational parking lot to the East Capitol Street properties.

We plan to continue meeting with representatives of the Community for the purpose of discussing possible uses of the land for Church purposes, other than parking."

Although an agreement is now in writing, the community should not take it as a capitulation to their demands. Such phrases as "no intention at this time," "plans for the future use," and "at this time will not go forward" are all terms of negotiation which leave an out for the church. The power of the community, however, is, as Tom Kelly put it: "They are afraid of the consequences."

HAPPENINGS CONT'D

D.C. BEAUTIFICATION

The District Office of Community Beautification offers free grass seed, Kentucky-31 Fescue, to neighborhood groups desiring to improve the appearance of their tree spaces (the area between curb and sidewalk). The seed is available until October 15th. If interested call the Office of Community Beautification on 629-2047 or 629-2931 for additional information about the program.

BLACK-OWNED BOOKSTORE OPENS AT HEW

On September 1 the first black-owned concession to be located at HEW opened on the ground floor of the HEW North Building, just inside the C Street, SW, entrance.

The Maelezo Bookstore (a Swahili word meaning "to cause someone to understand") is owned by Vernon C. Cox, Marvin Holloway and Judy Richardson, who are also owners of the Drum & Spear, another DC bookstore.

Ms. Richardson says that although black writers and black subjects will be featured prominently at Maelezo, the store's inventory will also include a complete selection of books of general interest.

BENEFIT FOR KNOX HILL TENANTS COUNCIL

The Knox Hill Tenants Council, Inc., a public Housing council will hold a benefit at the Garland Dinner Theater in Columbia, Md. on Friday, October 6, 1972. Money will go towards programs that are concerned with citizens interests, increasing the supply of low and moderate-income housing and getting people into planning. The cost of the Benefit is \$15.00 and the deadline for buying tickets is September 15th. Make checks payable to the Knox Hill Tenant Council, Inc., c/o MWPHA, 1225 K Street, N.W., DC 20005.

PEOPLE'S BLOCKADE

The White House Daily Meeting is taking the lead in organizing the People's Blockade action in the Washington-Baltimore area. People's Blockades involve persons nonviolently attempting to obstruct the shipment of munitions. The blockade project will be located at 2111 Fla. Ave. NW, DC 20008. Office space was donated by the Washington Peace Center.

REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

There will be a regional peace conference on Sept. 30, beginning at noon at the Union Methodist Church, 814 20th NW. Info: 293-3855.

FCC REGISTRATION BEGINS

Registration at Federal City College will be held Sept. 19-22 with classes starting Sept. 25

CHILDBIRTH CLASS

The Childbirth Education Association will hold a class on Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. at Blessed Sacrement School auditorium, 5831 Chevy Chase Parkway NW. Included in the class are demonstrations of relaxation techniques and exercises for posture and muscle toning. A film will introduce the Lamaze technique of childbirth. Info: 322-1555.

THE White House Daily Meeting, which has been conducting a lengthy and oft-harrassed vigil at the White House reports that a sergeant in the Executive Protective Service told vigilers recently that he was retiring in four months and would then join the vigil. A park policeman also joined the vigil recently while off duty.

FILMS CONT'D

summer was the ambitious hard-core porno quasidocumentary, Personals. In London last month, I
got a preview of what's to come (Truffaut's Ann
and Muriel, Peter O'Toole's The Ruling Class)
and it wasn't very pleasant. Junior Bonner came
along just in time to remind me that movies are,
after all, still capable of providing rich and
memorable experiences. Peckinpah's film has not
proved to be a big moneymaker and, as always,
the financial failure of each good movie makes
the prospect of honest, artistic filmmaking just
that much harder in this country. Still, as
Junior Bonner so glowingly proves, it's a battle
well worth waging.

BLUE ROOM CONT'D

the land not be turned into a parking lot; and promised continued picketing, if it were or if further demolition occurred. As Tom Kelly said at a community meeting held at Christ Church August 31st, "We told them a parking lot was more offensive to more people than almost anything other than a slaughter house."

The agreement reached by the board and the committee was put into writing by Charles Koons, Chairman of the Board, at the insistence of Peter Powers, Restoration Society president. It says:

"This will confirm the representations made by the Trustees of the Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptist Church at their meeting with representatives of the Community on August 29th, as follows: (1) There is no intention at this time

LETTERS CONT'D

Friday afternoon, the air began moving again, but an Air Pollution Alert was still in effect indefinitely, due to remaining high pollution levels.

For area residents who experienced watery eyes, scratchy throats, and difficult breathing, the situation was not as bad as it could have been. In a sense, we were lucky.

Our luck was in a thin cloud layer that sat between the sun's rays and the gaseous pollutant that react with the sunlight to form photochemical oxidants. Nitrogen dioxide and hydrocarbons are the major oxidant-forming pollutants; their concentrations are produced primarily by motor vehicles.

What the public never heard were the steps that would have been required (not just advised) had the pollutant levels reached the Warning Stage. All federal and District government employees would have been dismissed early on a staggered basis; schools and universities would have been closed and all available school buses would have supplemented public transit buses. Traffic officials would have initiated peak hour movement systems. Deliveries and refuse collection would have been restricted and gasoline and diesel oil sales would have been limited to five gallons per vehicle.

In the Emergency Stage, all air conditioning units would have been set at not lower than 80° F (except for aged and infirm); places using larger amounts of power, heat, or hot water, would have been required to immediately suspend operations (including laundries, dry

cleaners, beauty shops, bakeries); all outdoor construction and demolition would have been suspended. All unnecessary use of vehicles would have been prohibited and all stores closed except those selling food and medicines. Through bus and truck traffic would be rerouted to highways outside the District and the sale of gasoline and diesel oil restricted to emergency needs.

Considering the physical discomfort experienced by many area residents and visitors, the air pollution episode was bad. However, the area population must recognize the potential severity had the cloud cover not held back the sunlight.

One day, we may not be so lucky.

NELSE GREENWAY

Administrative Assistant to
the Director, DC Environmental
Health Administration

The Democratic party occasionally lists the spelling of her name as "Braithwaite" and the telephone company in Los Angeles lists it as "Braithwate" under lawyers in the Yellow Pages.

In fact, though, the correct spelling for the convention's co-chairman is "Brathwaite," and she herself is partly responsible for the orthographic confusion.

She listed her name in the phone book as both Yvonne "Brathwate," and "Braithwate" she said, "hecause people are always mixing it up."

At arr "STAR-NEWS"

.and she's not helping much.

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